The Massillon Independent.

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Massillon Independent.

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C. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diethenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Oveta Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up tairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. B. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

FRED. SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

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ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

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E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

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THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Aliman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

F. & J. VON KANEL, West Side Jewelers, No. 5 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and to 9 p. m., Office open day and night.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

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MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.

R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight, 7 06 "	7 41 "

GOING EAST.

1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 09 M. Night	12 35 "
2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	7:00 a. m.	No. 1	9:55 a. m.
4	3:37 pm	3	7:10 p. m
6	7:10 "	5	6:00 a. m
24	1:00 a. m.	17	11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.		Going North.	
No. 5	12:30 p. m.	No. 4	8:30 a. m
7	5:40 a. m.	6	12:30 p. m
9	6:40 p. m.	8	8:35 p. m.

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Don't forget the place,

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CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Kink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
Henry Huber, Adj't.

S. OF V

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall.
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

VERY LATEST.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, Passes Away—His Last Moments.

A GREAT STATESMAN PASSES AWAY.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Ex-Governor Seymour died at just 10 o'clock last night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. He began to fail perceptibly at 4 o'clock. Shortly afterward, owing to stimulants, he rallied a little, but soon relapsed into total unconsciousness.

During his illness he has had little, if any, physical suffering, and his last day was wholly without pain. Mrs. Seymour, who is very ill, sat with him during the afternoon. Most of the time the Governor rested peacefully, and his condition could only be distinguished from natural sleep by the ashen pallor and the labored breathing. At 8:30 o'clock he was sinking rapidly; his pulse could scarcely be counted, and the respiration was more and more difficult. He died without a struggle, and as peacefully as one falling asleep. The immediate cause of his death was cerebral effusion, the usual process of death in old age. Those present when he passed away were Mrs. Seymour and her sister, Mrs. Nelson, of New Brunswick, N. J.; the Governor's brother, John F. Seymour, of Utica; his sisters, Mrs. Lincklean and Mrs. Conkling Dr. W. E. Ford and Judge Bulger. As yet no arrangements have been made for the funeral.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the physicians in attendance realized that the end was not far distant. At that hour their distinguished patient was sinking, and Dr. Ford announced to members of the family that a few hours at the utmost would witness the departure of life.

It is stated that the complication of physical ailments which has finally resulted in Mr. Seymour's death originated with his being sunstruck while at work on the roads of his town as pathmaster, while rolling, he was used to say, was the only one he had ever asked for. Mr. Seymour suffered from vertigo after the sunstroke, and never entirely regained his former strength.

When last conscious nothing of importance was said by the Governor. He passed some pleasantries with Dr. Ford a day or two ago about the members of the medical profession. He realized for two weeks that death was at hand, and was ready and content to lie down to rest.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The funeral of Horatio Seymour took place here this afternoon, at the residence of Roscoe Conkling. For three hours crowds of people filed into the house to take a final look at the face of the deceased. The remains were taken to Forest Hill cemetery, where a sculptor made a cast of the face.

FORTY DAYS TO LEAVE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 15.—In response to a call issued some months ago the Anti-Coolie Congress assembled in this city Saturday. It was in every respect the most important and largest attended demonstration of like nature ever convened in the Northwest. Delegates active in every business and industry west of the Rocky Mountains came, and the states of California and Oregon and the territories of Washington and Idaho were ably represented. Especially did the labor assemblies send sterling men. As a whole the congress was far superior to any of the political conventions held here in former years. Somehow or other the impression had gained ground in official circles that the convention would be largely composed of Socialists, labor agitators, and coast hoodlums. It was predicted that a great outbreak would ensue, and that private life and property would be imperiled. In order to guard against such an uprising two companies of United States regulars were sent to this city Friday. Saturday morning a company of local militia, the Emmett Guards, were ordered out. They assembled to be informed that partial duty during the Anti-Coolie Congress was expected of them. This step greatly incensed the Guards, and to a man they declined to serve.

The hall was thronged at an early hour. Four hundred delegates were in attendance, and the space reserved for the general public was crowded practically to suffocation with an enthusiastic and orderly audience.

The Congress was a unit in favor of practical remonstrance. It was ordered that a request be sent to President Powderly, chief of the Knights of Labor, to send out to all assemblies official notice of the boycott. A resolution commending the Portland *News* and *Standard*, Tacoma *News* and Seattle *Call* particularly, and friendly papers generally, was adopted. The managers of the Associated Press in San Francisco and New York were respectfully requested to inquire into the fact that their agents in Portland and Tacoma were in the habit of sending false and malicious reports on the Chinese question and were telegraphing opinions as facts in order to mislead Eastern papers and the people, and were thus working great detriment to the social and financial interests of the Pacific coast.

The last resolution was one condemnatory of Governor Squire, of Washington Territory, for illegally and unconstitutionally suspending the writ of habeas corpus act and declaring martial law in Seattle, causing the death of one peaceful and unoffending citizen and the wounding of three others. It was ordered that the Congress of the United States be memorialized to impeach Governor Squire, and that Benjamin F. Butler be telegraphed for to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the workingmen of the United States. The congress was addressed by several men and women delegates, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The steamer hence for San Francisco this evening carried over three hundred Chinamen. The feeling in the community is strong against the Mongols. They are getting demoralized and are prepared to leave. The exodus will become general before the day fixed for their departure.

The fund for the relief of distressed English workingmen now amounts to $185,000.

The national banks of New York [illegible] in excess of the reserve required by law.

Capitalists in the eastern cities have contributed $16,960 toward the fund for Mrs. Hancock.

The miners of Bevier, Mo., have struck against a reduction of 2 cents per ton in the price of mining coal.

Charles Luling, of Manitowoc, has been nominated by the republicans to succeed Joseph Rankin in congress.

Judge Yates, of Peoria, Illinois, has disappeared from Montreal, leaving behind a young woman named Cameron.

The fire brick manufacturers of the country met in Pittsburg Tuesday to organize a national protective association.

The Iowa senate passed a bill to provide a home for 150 veterans of the union army now being housed on county farms.

An insecure foundation bids fair to cause the wreck of the boiler-house of the insane hospital at Evansville, Indiana.

A car-load of oats from northern Dakota, weighing forty-six pounds to the measured bushel, was received by a Chicago firm.

George Q. Cannon, one of the leaders of the Mormon church and people, was captured by a federal marshal at Humboldt, Nevada.

The leather manufacturers of Salem and Peabody, Mass., intend to shut down for six months, owing to the depression in trade.

At New Straitsville, Ohio, James Nixon and A. Spencer were shot dead while attempting to break into the saloon of Thomas West.

Thomas A. Edison and others have incorporated a company at Albany to introduce his device for telegraphing to and from moving trains.

Over five thousand mill operatives at Manchester New Hampshire, are on a strike for higher wages, cutting off the disbursement of $5,000 per day.

A company has been organized in Arkansas, with a capital of $2,500,000, to build a railway 150 miles in length, from Fort Smith to the Red river, in Texas.

Several workmen were killed in Liverpool, and eighteen others broke limbs by the collapse of the shipperies exhibition building in process of construction.

Mrs. Whitmerst, the oldest woman in McHenry county, Illinois, who died at Harvard, was the daughter of a man who served seven years in the Revolutionary war.

The annual report of the San Francisco chamber of commerce shows that $10,000,000 in treasure was last year shipped to China in excess of the amount received.

John Kelley is about to be taken south or across the Atlantic. Dr. Choate says he is suffering from profound melancholia, the result of nervous prostration.

The German Government has contracted for the manufacture and early delivery of 30,000 swords. The contracts are divided between German and British manufacturers.

A private dispatch received by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, from Rome announces the transfer of Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del., to the vacant see of Savannah, Ga.

The tariff bill which Representative Morrison introduced in the house will have the effect to reduce the revenues about $20,000,000 per annum, one-half that amount on sugar alone.

Lord Rosebery, the new British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has reiterated to the Greek Government that England is firm in her resolution to oppose a war between Greece and Turkey.

Judge T. M. Cooley suddenly left his classes at Michigan university, Tuesday, and started for New York, where he has been offered $10,000 per annum as counsel for a trunk-line railway.

Albert Van Wagner, 18 years of age, residing at La Grange, Indiana, has confessed to making several attempts to wreck trains on the Grand Rapids road, but declines to give any reasons therefor.

Michael Doran, a shoemaker at Weymouth, Massachusetts, who for three years has lived apart from his wife, prayed that a curse might rest upon her, and then deliberately cut her throat with a razor.

The statue of Alexander Dumas pere in Paris was thickly painted with a black substance during Sunday night by some unknown person. It is not yet known whether the statue, which is of bronze, is damaged.

Arbitration has been adopted by H. L. Gordon, an attorney of St. Paul, and his wife, for the settlement of their difficulties. It is believed that the lady will receive $100,000 and surrender the two children.

The suicide of Mrs. Sarah Wilkenson at Belleville, Illinois, confirms the suspicion that it was she who last month murdered William Massey, engineer of the Cartside coal mine, the cause being jealousy.

Peter De Grieff, a wealthy citizen of Greenpoint, Long Island, who has been sent to the insane asylum, recently mailed to the emperor of Germany a check for $1,000,000, to repay him for the loss of his military services.

John M. Glover, Congressman from the Ninth District of St. Louis, filed a suit in the Circuit Court against the Missouri *Republican*, in which he asks $100,000 damages for an article published in that paper the 2d inst.

The physicians of Henry Watterson, of Louisville, fear the development of spinal meningitis. He suffered intensely on Sunday, but conversed with clearness and impetuosity. His father has been summoned from Washington.

The members of all the earlier legislatures of Iowa are to hold a reunion in Des Moines next week. The only living member of the first senate is Warner Lewis, of Dubuque. Ansel Briggs, first governor of the state, served in the house in 1852.

The convention of third and fourth class Postmasters, which has been in session at Chicago, adjourned Tuesday afternoon. A number of recommendations for the improvement of the service were reported by committees and adopted in the form of resolutions.

The Massachusetts house of representatives, by a vote of 177 to 50, adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. The reform can only be secured by the indorsement of the legislature and the people at the polls.

The propriety of recommending legislation to indemnify Chinamen for losses sustained by recent outbreaks in the territories was discussed by the cabinet. Claims for damages resulting from the affair at Rock Springs have already been filed with the secretary of state.

Mr. C. H. McCormick suspended operations in his reaper factory at Chicago, after yielding in the matter of wages, because the discharge of five non-union men was demanded by the workmen. The number of persons thrown out of employment is fourteen hundred.

The damage in Boston and vicinity by the recent flood is estimated at $1,000,000. The police boats are supplying food and fuel to families driven from their homes. Fremont street, is entirely under water from the car stables at Lenox street to a point above Cabot street.

Jacob Fawcett, a private soldier of 15 years in the battle of Shiloh, where he was badly wounded, has been appointed by Governor Oglesby to the vacant county judgeship at Galena. William McGonigal, county judge at Lancaster, Wisconsin, died in his office, Monday, aged 72 years.

The fund for the relief of Mrs. Hancock is nearly $27,000. The four Vanderbilt brothers each send $1,000 Monday, and John W. Mackay did the same. Other subscriptions ranged from $5 to $500. It is expected to raise $100,000. A bill granting a pension of $5,000 a year to her was introduced in the house of congress Monday.

On account of the delay in commencing proceedings, the supreme court of Michigan decided adversely to the claim of Joseph E. Young in a suit brought against the township of Clarendon to recover a bonus voted to the Air Line road. As millions of dollars are involved in the decision, the case will be carried to the United States supreme court.

John B. Gough, who was stricken with paralysis in the middle of his lecture at Frankford, Pa., was still speechless Wednesday noon. His physicians have forbidden his friends to attempt to remove him from Frankford to more comfortable quarters. He has suffered all day from a slight reactionary fever, but his condition at noon was more hopeful.

Daniel J. Dalton, clerk of the Hamilton county courts, was arrested in Columbus for refusing to obey a mandate of a committee of the house of representatives of Ohio. He was brought before the bar of the house and ordered committed to jail for thirty days for contempt. At a later hour he was released on a writ of habeas corpus, under $5,000 bail.

J. W. Snell, a Salt Lake mormon, pleaded not guilty to unlawful cohabitation Monday. Eliza Shafer, one of his wives, who has been in jail four months for contempt, swore that she was not married to him. Her sister testified to the contrary. Eliza finally admitted that she had gone through the endowment house with Snell, and she was promptly found guilty.

The postoffice at Quincy, Ark., is still in operation. Postmaster Walters at that place was driven from his office some time ago by a party of men to whom he had become obnoxious, but his relatives still hold the office against a large party of besiegers who seem determined to gain possession of the premises. They have made several attacks upon the house, but have been repulsed each time by the inmates who have called upon the United States Marshal for protection.

George Q. Cannon, the Mormon apostle, while being taken to Salt Lake City by the United States Marshal, jumped from a moving train near Promontory, but was recaptured a mile from the railroad. He was slightly injured by the fall. He telegraphed his Mormon friends that he fell off the train accidentally, and was coming on after it as fast as he could. A special train with twenty soldiers has started for Promontory to bring in the officers and prisoner. The troops were sent on the requisition of the marshal, indorsed by the Governor.

Sister Euphrosnia, of the Order of St. Frances, committed suicide Tuesday by throwing herself from a fourth story window of the dormitory of the School of the Holy Trinity in St. Louis. It is supposed that she was suffering from dementia at the time, as she left no word explaining her action. No other cause can be assigned for the act, and this view is strengthened by the fact that for some time previous to a few weeks ago she had been confined in St. Vincent's Asylum Little is known of her previous history, except that she was formerly from Oldenburgh, Ind.

The grand jury of the Jo Daviess County (Ill.) Circuit Court has found an indictment on the charge of swindling against Jerry Leehan, tax collector of the Township of East Galena. Witnesses summoned swore that Leehan had been in the habit of taking a small sum from the money of each person from whom he collected taxes, varying in amount from 50 cents to $3, during his term of office, which lasted six years, ending in 1885. The amount thus collected reached, it is alleged, several thousand dollars. Upwards of 150 receipts showing the collection of illegal sums have been sent in.

A courier arrived at Plymouth, Wis., with the story that James Ehle, his wife, father and three children and a Mr. Kinney perished by the burning of the Ehle residence, in the western part of the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan county, at an early hour Tuesday morning. The hired man escaped, and as he is known to be a vicious character the fire is supposed to be the result of revengeful incendiarism. The remains of three of the victims have been recovered. The place of the tragedy is fourteen miles distant from Plymouth, remote from railway or wires, and no further particulars are obtainable. Abram Ehle was aged eighty-two, and Mrs. Kinney seventy years.

The hanging outrage at Windsor, Ill., continues to have an absorbing interest to the people of that village. The fair young victim is resting easier and there is no longer doubt of her ultimate recovery. There are still no clues to the perpetrator of the crime, but the large rewards offered will stimulate detective work. All along there has been a strong suspicion against a neighbor of the Aldridge family. On Tuesday this man requested a committee of three citizens to visit him at his home, and hear his evidence to account for his whereabouts at the hour when the outrage was committed last Friday night. He proved by his wife that he had not been out of the house that night. The committee came away satisfied that he is not the guilty party.

WASHINGTON.

The Post says that it is understood that the telephone suits will be brought to trial in Columbus O. before a jury. Judge Thurman, who will be the senior counsel in the cases, was given the power to make the selection, and is said to favor Columbus. Washington was descussed for some time, but the denouncement of District of Columbia juries by Atty. Gen. Brewster in the star-route cases, and the other damaging statements which have been made in regard to the case with which Washington juries could be influenced, made it impossible for the government to select the Capital city.

The Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday considered the propriety of urging legislation to indemnify Chinese for losses sustained by them in the recent outbreaks in the West, particularly in Wyoming and Washington Territories. Claims for damages caused by the anti-Chinese riots at Rock Springs, Wyo., last Fall have already been filed with the Secretary of State. The representations made to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister in regard to threatened outbreaks in California were laid before the Cabinet. It was incidentally stated that so far no request had been received from the State authorities for Federal intervention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—On motion of Mr Call, the senate to-day took up Mr. Enstis' recent resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the refusal of the assistant treasurer of New Orleans to receive shipments of silver and to issue silver certificates therefor. Mr. Call defended the action of the treasury officials in the matter referred to.

Mr. Plumb said he had been told that Treasurer Jordan, being asked why he didn't pay for silver bullion in silver dollars, replied that if he did so the holder would return the dollars and demand certificates, and he (Jordan) was not willing to encourage such a thing. He thought he threw much light upon the performance of last summer when there was an apparent effort to circulate the silver dollars, but there was at the same time an intrigue with New York people to bring the law into contempt.

Mr. Coke said the question was whether the treasurer had technically complied with the law but had in reality violated it. He had no tally for those who violated the law. He cared not whether they were republicans or democrats. For one, he proposed to bring any officer who is guilty of violating the law to the bar of public justice and public opinion. Banks in Galveston were attempting to establish a discount on silver because they could not get certificates from the sub-treasury at New Orleans. Mr. Coke contended that the treasury officials were ostentatiously taking credit for supporting the public credit and executing the law while doing everything in their power to accomplish a directly contrary result.

After some discussion that bill was made the unfinished business for to-morrow at the same hour, and Mr. Coke resumed his remarks.

FEB. 11.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to-day introduced a new anti-Chinese bill. After reciting in a preamble that all treaties which inhibit the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States are pernicious to the peace, domestic tranquility, and general welfare of the United States, it provides as a first section that all treaties between the United States government and the Chinese empire, in so far as they recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States and inhibit the government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and all acts of congress which in any manner or upon any condition recognize or permit the coming to the United States of Chinese, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise, are hereby abrogated, set aside, and repealed.

Section 3 provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese, whether subjects of China or otherwise, as well as those who are now within the limits of the United States and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return as those who have never been here, excepting such as are duly accredited to the United States as diplomatic representatives, including other officers of the Chinese or other governments traveling upon the business of that government, together with their body and household servants, to come on, or within, or land, or remain in any port or place within the United States. The coming of Chinese persons to the United States, excepting those exempted in the above paragraph, is absolutely prohibited after the passage of this act.

The sections of the previous Chinese acts providing penalties for violations of their provisions are re-enacted, as are also those providing safeguards against Chinese unlawfully entering the country, with such slight changes as are made necessary by the provisions of the first two sections of the bill. The provisions of the previous acts relative to the removal of Chinese found to be unlawfully in this country are renewed, as are also the provisions prohibiting courts from admitting Chinese to citizenship. All terms, conditions, and prohibitions of the act are made applicable to all Chinese now in this country who may at any time hereafter leave the United States, and also to those who have been in the United States and have already departed.

FEB. 12.—The Senate was not in session to-day. The committee on patents continued its hearing upon the international copyright bills.

Mr. Rodger Sherman, of Philadelphia, laid before the committee printed sheets containing in brief his objections to the passage of any copyright bill. He avowed himself one of the American pirates, and said he had a black flag flying. Incidentally, but with emphasis, he charged that the Cyclopedia Brittannica, a reprint of which he was publisher, was imported at less than the lawful duty, and this was done under a false ruling of the treasury which had been obtained for a consideration. If he dared he would mention names. He suggested a reference to a report of Special Agents Dutton and Williams, which, he said, was suppressed because it implicated every importer of books in the United States in irregular practices. They were all trembling in their boots because of the disclosure he was to make.

FEB. 15.—The Senate received a communication from Secretary Lamar, stating that President Cleveland does not consider it consistent with public interest to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private citizens relating to the suspension of office-holders.

Senator Morgan (Ala.) resumed his argument against the constitutionality of the pending education bill. He had often heard it remarked, he said, that the people of the south were a hoodwinked lot of slaves who had been forced into rebellion and secession by their leaders. This he emphatically denied, and asserted that, on the contrary, the leaders had been forced into secession by the people, and that many a cowardly heart among the leaders would have failed and fainted but for the fact that those leaders knew they did not dare do so in the presence of the faith of an enlightened and splendid people. He said the bill under debate was a bribe to the south, but for his part he neither gave blind nor shut his eyes in the presence of any bribe, no matter how magnificent. The bill would prove a Pan-

Continued on page 8.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PASSIVE CRIME.

BY THE DUCHESS.

(*Continued*)

CHAPTER X.

FORCED TO BE HAPPY.

It is two months later, and already Penruddock's sun for six weeks within his quarter.

For some days after that fearful seizure—consequent on the destruction of all those hopes he had purchased even at the price of crime he had fingered in an unconscious state, knowing no one, hearing and seeing nothing, but sometimes murmuring, "the cloud drowned—I might have saved her—but no—let her go—all for my boy—all for my son!"

Then he knew, scheming brain had come to assert itself, the heart, that in all its many years had known but one pure affection, had ceased to beat—and Penruddock was no more.

Miss Neville had called at Dick's rooms, where the dying man lay, every day during his illness, and had seen Dick and conversed with him many times, of his father's state-al he never a topic had been touched upon.

On two occasions Hilda had accompanied her on those days the young man had been awake accidentally or wilfully absent.

Now, on entering all these long weeks had the room empty. They had never, indeed, seen each other since that last momentous evening in Audley Street, when Eta had discovered had made them change places—the one for the fortunes of both, the other for ruin.

For Neville never turned or ashamed of his success in combatting himself with the thought that a second's young man was entitled to admiration for the use he had made of his time in peace.

* * * * *

To his credit be it solely told, the thought never once entered his mind. "The survivor's the dewdrop slips from the morning rose," the very birds are silent from fear of anger; the flowers droop and grow pensive beneath the heat, and all nature seems at rest.

"The wind had no more strength than this,
That to my ear it blew,
To move the leaf the next to kiss,
That closely by it grew."

In the castle, on this golden September morning scarcely a sound can be heard. The inner world seems as lazy, as averse to action of any kind, as the world without.

Three days ago Mrs. Neville brought Hilda down to her birthplace; but the girl has refused to find comfort or pleasure in the grand old castle. Wealth has come to her, and, for the time at least, happiness has departed.

There is a pallor in her cheeks, a fountain of hunger in her expressive eyes, that goes to one's heart; but having extracted a promise from Dick that he will not leave England without bidding them farewell, she patiently wait patiently, if unhappily, for what is yet to come.

It is coming very quickly that for which she longs—the solution of all her doubts.

Even as she and Hilda are sitting together in one of the morning-rooms, silent, but full of unspoken thoughts, footstep sounds in the hall without, the door is opened, and Dick Penruddock stands before them pale and haggard, but always the same Dick in one pair of eyes at least.

"I am very fortunate in having found you at home," says Dick, in his most formal manner, as they come down to be because I proud to have but I could not leave England without bidding you good-bye."

He takes Miss Neville's hand, and presses it to his lips with a faint, a very faint smile.

"You look," remarks she, in dismay, as the thought of this hour has not been for many days.

"You look about to leave the country, never more to return."

He tries to avoid her glance after the remark, but can only look on steeling her.

"But you will not go—soon, so abruptly?" says Miss Neville, who is at her wits' end. "What is your purpose in leaving? Where are you going?"

"To New Zealand—anywhere. I hardly know where; and, indeed, it matters very little so long as I get well away from the old scenes and old associations."

"But you must not—the old world?" says she, so overcome by the thought that she can only look at him.

"Don't let us talk about it."

His voice breaks a little.

"Then you refuse me?"

"Yes; because it is for your own good."

"No; because I happen to have more money than you possess. Let us have the truth, at all events. Say that that is really what you mean."

"Well, then, *yes*, since you make me say it. I could not be indebted to my wife for—for everything."

"No doubt you are right," says Miss Penruddock. "Pride before all things, no matter how many hearts may be broken by it." She means to be sarcastic, but only succeeds in being wretched.

"Mine is a just and proper pride," he says.

"Oh, very well! Then it is not worth while, I suppose, to say anything more about it?"

"No, indeed," he sighs.

"And you are quite determined to leave England forever, and to go to New Zealand."

"Quite."

"Then," cries she, "since you insist upon it, I shall give this hateful money to a lunatic asylum, and, whether you like it or not, I shall go to New Zealand, too."

"Maud!" says Dick, in his overpowering agitation forgetting her real name.

"Yes; I shall. Nothing shall prevent me," says Miss Penruddock.

And here, we very much regret to say, she so far forgets herself as to place her arms around his neck, and to burst into tears upon his breast.

So for the next few moments, at least, Penruddock's trip to the other side of the world is delayed.

He drops his hat, and encircling her fondly with his arms, for a full minute is quite ridiculously happy.

Then he chides himself, and sighing deeply, says, "There must be an end of this. This will never do, you know," in a most miserable tone.

"Never?" says Hilda, who has quite recovered herself, and in whose blue eyes a malicious twinkle may now be seen.

Does not victory already lie with her? No wonder, therefore, that she rejoices.

"Come over to this sofa," she says; "and as we must, to please you, give away our detestable though rather comfortable income, tell me, which do you consider to be the most deserving of all the asylums?"

At this point Mrs. Neville coming in, and seeing them sitting together on apparently amicable terms, goes up to Dick, and kissing him on either cheek, tells him, without a word of warning, that he is a "dear boy," and as worthy as any one can be of her "dearest girl," and that she is happier to-day than she has been for a very long time, and several other things that are equally pleasant to hear.

All which so overpowers Dick, that he has not sufficient courage to say anything that shall damp her satisfaction, and Hilda carries the day.

* * * * * *

They have been married now for four weeks, and are in Italy, or Egypt, or St. Petersburg, or somewhere—we really have, at the present moment, quite forgotten where.

At all events, we may safely say that, be they where they may, they are two among the very happiest mortals the world contains.

THE END.

Mrs. John Sherman.

The elevation of Mr. Sherman as presiding officer of the senate gives added dignity to the social position of his wife, writes the Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Mrs. Sherman's modest, retiring nature is all that has prevented her from being a leading as well as guiding star in Washington society. She has been a resident of this city for thirty years, and as her husband has been a prominent politician for that period she has had a more enlarged and continuous experience than any other lady now occupying a similar social position. Mrs. Sherman is tall and well-formed. While not noted for great beauty, she has a face which never fades, never grows old. She has a gentle disposition and kindly nature, takes much interest in the welfare of others, has no enemies, no animosities. She has such refined impulses and delicacy of feeling that she really suffers when in debates in the senate her husband is severe upon his political opponents. She appreciates good qualities in democrats as fully as she does the same when found in republicans, and in her friendships draws no party lines. Recently, in a conversation, mention was made of a Marshall from Kentucky, and she at once asked if the lady was related to Humphrey Marshall. She then said she would like to call and see any member of his family who visited Washington, because she had such pleasant memories connected with him. She said that when she first came to Washington she and her husband boarded in the same house with Mr. Marshall, and that he frequently passed evenings with them and played chess, a game of which he was very fond. Then she added some comments upon the fact that many men who said severe things to each other in debate were warm personal friends outside of the legislative halls. She said that in the winter of 1860, when her husband was a candidate for speaker of the house, and was defeated by Pennington, of New Jersey, that Mr. Sherman made a very denunciatory speech against President Buchanan and his administration. Shortly afterward they were invited to dine at the White House. She said that she felt great reluctance to accept the invitation after the speech her husband had made, but he told her they could not refuse, and an acceptance was sent. She then related how Mr. Buchanan relieved her of all embarrassment by receiving both Mr. Sherman and herself with the courtliness and cordiality for which he was noted. After dinner, when adieus were being made, the president said to her, "Mrs. Sherman, I hope you have enjoyed the evening, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you often at the White House." He added: "Your husband and I are politically opposed to each other, but that should make no difference. I never let it interfere with friendships, and in proof of this I once located my only white vest to Henry Clay and went myself to Baron Bodisco's wedding in a black one, rather than leave my great political opponent appear on that occasion in other than suitable attire."

The Late Mr. Sharon.

The silver millionaire this old man who had run such an astonishing career, died here with a large part of his millions uninvested, and yet his death had no influence on every-day life and caused no general regret. A broker and man-about-town, who runs against all kinds of people, said the other day, in talking of Sharon's death and funeral: "You would be surprised to know how few real friends Sharon had. He was kind-hearted to his salaried associates and to those attendants and employes who were faithful to him, but outside of these and the half dozen business associates with whom he put up running deals and carried on other transactions for getting the better of his fellow man, he had absolutely no strong friends. The long divorce trial hardened him with an army of leeches, who evidently was a matter of contemplation, and who looked upon him as merely a fine subject for blood sucking. At both Sharon lay dying two weeks, suffering terribly except when under the influence of opiates, I never heard a word of sympathy expressed for him. Around the stock market he was one of the most cordially hated men that you could find. The simple truth was that for the last ten years he has been wrecking mining companies and ruining the holders of the stock. This he carried on so systematically that thousands of people traced their heavy losses to him. He broke down the price of stock remorselessly, and froze out the small holders who may have been clinging to their stock for several years in the hope that something would be done to develop the mine. Sharon never developed anything unless he could read his title clear to nine-tenths of the profits. Hence, many of the people who were frozen out by heavy assessments, often as much as the stock was selling for in the market, had the mortification of seeing the shares boomed a few weeks after and carried up to a respectable figure. Could a man escape being hated who was in this business?"—*San Francisco Letter.*

TAGLIONI'S ADVENTURE.

Among the numerous bands of highway robbers which were the nightmare of all travelers, during the first third of the present century, says a translation from the Paris *Figaro* in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, there was one which had acquired special renown in Russia. It was commanded by a chief named Trichka, who had resigned his position as overseer in the employ of Prince Paskiewicz for the more lucrative trade of stage-robber. He was an intelligent fellow, quite polite in his manners, who spoke both French and German tolerably well, and added to these acquirements the special accomplishment of being an excellent dancer.

Far from bothering poor folks, he aided them of his own accord—as for the rich, he knew how to act the prince with them, and although he went so far as to politely ask permission to share with them the contents of their pocket-books, he never presumed further.

He died a natural death, without having ever been caught by the police, and with a tolerably quiet conscience, for he had not only never killed anyone, but he had never even so much as maltreated any of those whom his profession obliged him to hold prisoners until ransomed.

He obtained such notoriety that his exploits formed a subject of conversation, not merely in the salons of St. Petersburg, but also in the police offices, where he was known as "the gentleman robber."

One of his contemporaries, Gen. Krenke, recently told the following story about Trichka:

"The theatrical season of 1824–25 had been an unusually brilliant one at the Italian opera in St. Petersburg. The celebrated dancer Taglioni, had displayed all her talent there before an enthusiastic multitude, and the imperial family had been present at every one of the performances of this wonderful artist—then in all the splendor of her beauty.

People came from every direction to see her, and quite a number of the rich inhabitants of Moscow had not hesitated to undertake a journey of 160 leagues in sledges, in order to applaud the charming stranger.

Needless to state that besides the bravos which she received each evening, Taglioni had rather a perfect harvest of rich gifts. The emperor himself had ordered to be sent to her, as a mark of his admiration, a superb necklace of the finest pearls.

Accordingly it came to pass that when, at the end of March, the opera house closed its gates for the Lenten season, the young dancer found herself in possession of a veritable fortune in presents, as well as in money.

She left St. Petersburg during the early part of April, and was escorted for a distance of about twenty miles from the city by a great number of her admirers.

She had hired two great traveling-coaches for the voyage—each drawn by six horses. One of these she occupied herself, together with four of her comrades, two women and two men (the men being musicians), and the other was occupied solely by the baggage.

At the first relay station, after leaving the city of Pskoff, the postmaster warned Taglioni that Trichka's band had been seen on the Dunaburg road, and he advised her, in case she should meet the famous brigand, to keep as cool as possible, by doing which he might get off very legally.

Next night, in the middle of a forest, while a company of his men barred the way, Trichka said my opened the door of the coach and, addressing the travelers, as if:

"Which have I the honor of meeting to-night?"

"I am the dancer Taglioni," replied the young artiste, "and these persons are my traveling companions."

"All! delighted!" cried Trichka, with a courtliness reverses the most aggressive surprise terms. It was impossible for me to go to see you dance at the opera, and here I find you, just at the proper time, incomparable artist,—here, where I can have the honor of a presentation, your talent with my own eyes, and of according you my own poor share of applause."

"For," he continued, taking off his hat as he spoke, "I trust you will honor us, my brave companions and myself, by now dancing for us a few of your most celebrated dances?"

"What! you want me to dance for you out there on the road?"

"Alas, mademoiselle, it must be so, since I have no sumptuous drawing-room to place at your disposal. Still if you find it impossible to thus oblige me, I shall be under the painful necessity of confiscating your carriages and all your baggage, and leaving you all to find your own way on foot, as best you can, to the next station."

"But, monsieur," exclaimed Taglioni, in a tone of supplication, "be at least just! how can you possibly expect me to dance in the middle of that mud?"

"O, mademoiselle, do not let that be an obstacle. You must certainly have some carpets among your effects, and my brave companions will be only too happy to have the pleasure of spreading them upon the road for you."

Finding that she would only waste her eloquence in any attempt to induce Trichka to abandon his purpose, Taglioni lapsed lightly to the ground, preparing to perform what was asked of her than to lose all her baggage and the financial results of her opera season as well.

While Trichka's men spread out a great carpet over the highway, and two musicians who accompanied the dancer began to tune up their instruments a harp and a violin.

Then, when all was ready, Taglioni bounded forward, and for more than a quarter of an hour, by the pale light of the moon, she performed several of her favorite dances with as much grace and spirit as if she was dancing before the imperial loge.

Trichka was utterly astonished, and as he assisted the artist back to her coach he thanked her with sincere effusion and respectfully kissed her hand, declaring over and over again at least twenty times that she had just made him pass the most delightful moment of his whole life.

A moment later the celebrated bandit retired into the forest, still under the impression of the spectacle he had enjoyed free of charge, and Taglioni continued her journey toward the frontier.

MISSING LINKS.

The Sultan of Turkey has 250 wives, and his personal expenses are $12,000,000 per year.

Richard Wilcox, the man who saved Fort Pickens in 1861, is poor and penniless in Philadelphia.

Of the 300,000,000 eggs annually used in Paris every one is inspected by being held before a candle.

The bronze Bacchus recently found in the Tiber has not silver eyes, as was said, but eyes of ivory.

Three Lowell, Mass., girls of good family have been sent to the State Industrial School for drunkenness and larceny.

Texas pecans, having a rough exterior, are placed in a newly invented machine and polished before they are shipped. This adds considerably to their value.

Four students at an Iowa college robbed a bee-hive, but were so badly stung in the operation that detection of the theft and expulsion from college quickly followed.

Medical men the world over will be interested to learn that Japan has been mapped out into six divisions, and that a medical college is to be established in each division.

The employment of women under ground is prohibited in Great Britain, but the British Factory Inspector reports that 4,458 are at work in mining operations above ground.

The entire area of forest country under the charge of the Forestry Department of the Government of British India, is over 75,000 square miles larger than all the New England States together.

The "Democratic widows" of Bridgeport, Conn., are mourning. When Aaron Somers died in that town recently, it was learned that he had left all his money to them; and now the Probate Court sustains the will.

There is an ex-vice president alive, it seems, whom everybody has forgotten for many years—David R. Atchison, of Missouri, who, in 1853, was chosen by the senate to fill the place of Vice President William R. King.

Congressman Morrison stands about five feet ten inches in height, and has a bushy gray beard. He seldom wears an overcoat. He carries his right hand in his trousers pocket as he walks, and his dress, while neat, shows its wearer's indifference to style.

That the Duke of Cumberland is in something more than easy circumstances may be gathered from the fact that the gold and silver plate which he has inherited from the late King of Hanover and the Duke of Brunswick weighs upwards of seventy tons.

Out West this winter it is a sort of craze for the young women to shoulder parlor rakes and to march and drill up and down the hall. But the young women are fairer as mimicons of old Mars, since they cannot look fierce and bite their mustaches to save them.

[illegible] no good [illegible] in [illegible] her upon her [illegible] "Tiny" and Tommy [illegible] kissed her [illegible] on his invitation."

King Milan, of Servia, who spent the greater portion of his visit to Paris on the outer boulevards, is a Francophile to the backbone, and Napoleon-ite. The letters "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" have been added to his name as Homer from Alexander the Great.

"In the mountains above Chiavo," says the Londonderry (A. E.) *Tomlinson*, "the residents along the border think have a novel way of getting their meat. It is start down the hill from the head of the game at regular times and the people below watch for it, take out what belongs to them, and then send it on its way, with its previous owner, on its way."

A Berlin surgeon lately took out a quantity of dead bone from a man's arm. Immediately afterward he implanted the leg of another man for an injury. The bone took a large piece of bone from the amputated leg and put it in the place of the dead bone in the arm. The bone became firmly attached, and so the surgeon made a very successful operation.

"That High-Priestess of dress, the Princess of Wales," says the *Jewelers Circular*, "did the American women a favor when she invented her own fair throat with a band of velvet ribbon held closely in place by a little diamond ornament in the form of a buckle, and thereby gave the precedent for some sort of collar to shorten the effect of a long, thin neck."

It is said that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrean tour some years ago, when, to their surprise, an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently determined to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." "Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

"The most curious article in the memorial hall at Deerfield," says the Boston *Journal*, "is an oblong flask with a round hole in the top just large enough to admit the small end of a goblet. After various theories proposed it has been proved that the purpose of the flask was to keep the minister's glass of toddy warm while he was preaching Sunday morning."

There died in Wallingford, Conn., lately a spinster who remained one on account of a curious prenuptial quarrel. The day had been fixed for the wedding and she and her intended husband began to put down carpets in the house they were to occupy. She wanted them laid one way, he another. They quarreled and separated. He died shortly afterward, and the lady never married.

The great river Euphrates is in danger of disappearing altogether. Of late years the banks below Babylon have been giving way so that the stream spread out into a marsh, until steamers could not pass, and only a narrow channel remained for native boats. Now this passage is becoming obliterated, and there is danger that the famous river will be swallowed up by the desert.

It is estimated that there are 100,000,000 acres of land on the Pacific coast that are especially adapted to wheat culture. Of this California has 25,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole; Oregon has 18,000,000 acres, Washington Territory has 16,000,000 acres, Colorado and Idaho 10,000,000 each, Montana Utah and Wyoming 7,000,000 each, and the great bulk of all this wheat land yet lies untouched.

Yvens and Capello, the Portuguese African explorers, now the lions of the day in Paris, have bilious complexions and the ague-stricken look that living in a new country gives. One of them—Capello—is worn to a thread. Has an English head and English ancestors. Yvens is much younger. The history of his life is stamped on his energetic face. He has an air of resolution and an audacious enterprise and must be of an impetuous disposition.

Miss Catherine Rae explained in a recent chit-chat on science in Aberdeen, over the sea, the way in which she got a dog, within three weeks, to ring a bell. She began by letting "Tiny" smell the bone of a mutton chop, and then tied the bone to the string of the bell. At first "Tiny" was in a great tremor, but by taking her very kindly and stroking her, she found that she could induce her to pull at the bone and so ring the bell. After that she tied a small piece of wood to the string, but the dog would not pull it. At last she pulled her gently back until the bell rang, and in this way in the short course of three weeks, with not more than one or two lessons a day, the dog would go and ring the bell by being told: "Tiny, go and ring the bell." At the end of three weeks she gave an evening party, and during the evening they were all electrified by the sudden and violent ringing of the bell. "Tiny" had been neglected to be indulged with any tid-bit, and had taken this means of receiving attention.

GOING DOWN TO DINNER.

The Rigid Laws of Precedence in English Society.

As a rule, scant deference is shown to Americans in this matter of precedence. Neither hospitality nor courtesy is said to be in question, but the law. Now the law may be very well for Englishmen, by whom and for whom it was made, but it can hardly apply to foreigners, who are neither referred to in its provisions nor comprehended in its denominations or degrees. The English, however, habitually apply their own rules and their own ideas on every subject to everybody else. They recognize neither military, nor literary, nor even political distinction among themselves when there is question of rank; a general goes behind his aid-de-camp if the latter is a lord and the general is not; the greatest writer in the land, Browning or Froude, or until the other day, Tennyson, would be preceded by any blockhead of a baron; and the prime minister, if a commoner, gives way to peers of his own creation. So American gentlemen and ladies, too, of whatever consideration at home, are usually sent to the foot of the table, because they possess no English titles. European dignitaries are recognized, for they correspond to those in the English peerage, but our unofficial countrymen do not usually fare so well. Both ex-President Fillmore and ex-President Pierce were in London soon after the expiration of their terms of office, and dined at different times with different ministers of foreign affairs. Each was sent to the table without a lady and behind the rest of the company. "They were plain gentlemen, it was said, and, if the Americans give their ex-presidents no rank, why should we?" To General Grant, it is true, except in one conspicuous instance, was given precedence of everybody in England except the royal family, but his case had neither parallel nor precedent.

There are, however, English houses where simply as strangers the place of honor is given to Americans. This is, of course, among people who have seen much of the world and discovered that, even in civilized nations, usages may exist different from those of England, and that persons of consequence can be found in other countries who yet are not the bearers of English titles. The greater the house the greater the consideration an American is likely to receive. If he dines with a duke, the chances are that he will go in with a duchess; if the host is a recent arrival in the great world, he may have no lady, and will probably enter last.

But the rule does not always hold. I was dining once with a woman of rank, who was also a personal friend. The company included two marquises, one of whom was a cousin of the hostess, and a man of cosmopolitan breeding. Before dinner this nobleman came up to me and said:

"I have been telling my cousin that you ought to take her in, but she says 'No;' she likes you very well, but you can't go before a marquis. I insisted that, as a foreigner and an official, you should precede; but she will not yield."

"Mr. Lecky, the historian, was present, and I was then new in English society; so, with all the simplicity of a republican, I replied:

"Mr. Lecky is the most distinguished man in the room. Shouldn't he take Lady Mary?"

But the liberal Marquis at once exclaimed:

"Oh! Mr. Lecky is an Englishman. He must take his place."

So Lady Mary went in with a vapid youth of 22, because he was a marquis, and the most eminent person at dinner had no lady, and went last.—*Adam Badeau, in N. Y. Sun.*

A Dark Mystery.

Some of the colored citizens of Dallas, Tex., are very much disturbed about the possible approach of small-pox. The following conversation between two of them was overheard on Elm street:

"I has about made up my mind to hab myself vaccinated agin. Has you eber had yourself vaccinated a second time before?"

"Yes, sah; I'se been vaccinated de second time free or four times before, and hit tuck ebery time 'ceptin' de fust time."

As the object of colored conversationalists is not to obtain information, but to merely hear themselves talk, they parted perfectly satisfied with the interview. But what the party of the second part actually intended to say is a dark and cloudy mystery.

Senator Edmunds' favorite game is old sledge.

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THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC

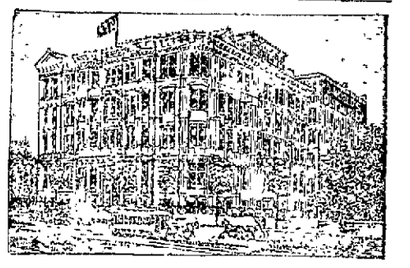
Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malaria) diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE.

Try this Wonder Healer.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS. ☜ WARRANTED.

2-ly-nr



Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

SICK-HEADACHE, Nervous Headache, Prostration, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial. Druggists.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A two-story house with four rooms, good cellar, and water. Located on Clay street near Cherry Enquire at Rolling Mill office. tf

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Mrs. Langtry's Programmes.

The theater-goer who holds the libretto of the opera in his hands, and has no time to look at the play because he must see whether all the actors and actresses say their lines correctly, is evidently a man after Mrs. Langtry's own heart. She has given him something more to attend to. Her programmes, after remarking that her dresses are "extraordinary," proceed to prove it by describing them. They are all made by "M. Worth of Paris." The paragraphs may be intensely interesting to the theater-goers of the fair sex; but what agony they will cause the gentleman already referred to! It was an easy matter for him to take his Sheridan with him to the theater and watch where Lady Teazle missed out a word; but how is he to know whether the programme speaks true when it says that Mrs. Langtry's first dress in "Peril" is a "brown plush teagown with front and sleeves of cream lace," and the second a "gray Ottoman silk"? He has no idea what a *mousseline de joie* is; and will he ever be sure that the "skirt is cut in panels"? He has always had a way of talking over his discoveries and perplexities to his neighbors in the stalls; but now he will be worse than ever. If he does not always take a lady with him the audience will be undone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Ghost Story About "H. H."

Spiritualists are interested in a curious little story, whose truth is vouched for by "leading women" of San Francisco, which is told of Helen Hunt Jackson. It seems that before her death a friend told her of a poor woman whose husband had left her with an infant child to care for, and Mrs. Jackson directed that some articles of her own wardrobe should be given to the object of their sympathy. The woman in her gratitude gave her little daughter Mrs. Jackson's name. After her death, the poor woman took up her child one day, and, calling it by name, said: "Oh, my little girl, the lady who was so good to you never saw your sweet face, and she never knew how I loved her." At that moment, the woman related, a hand was laid on hers, a sweet, motherly face bent over her and said: "I am not dead, I am here." The woman had never seen Mrs. Jackson, but she described her perfectly in feature, voice, and manner.

A Rose by any Other Name.

Mr. Jolineck had been engaged in a row with the elevator boy in the flat where he resided, and had succeeded in making that juvenile functionary exceedingly wroth. About fifteen minutes after he had gone up to his rooms, a stranger came to the elevator.

"Boy," he inquired, "is there a gentleman in this flat by the name of Jolineck?"

"No, there ain't," replied the boy gruffly.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Of course I am. I've been engineering this elevator ever since this flat was built, and I ought to know."

The stranger left, and shortly afterward came back, looking like a man who had heard something.

"I say, my boy," he remarked pleasantly, "is there an old hog rooting around in a pen on the top floor of this shebang?"

"You bet there is," responded the boy, with a fraternal smile of sympathy. "Climb in and I'll h'ist you up there in about two shakes of a sheep's tail. When you get up to the top you can track him down the hall by the bristles on the floor."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A beekeeper having been told that a lad, through being repeatedly stung by bees, had become impervious to any unpleasant sensation when attacked by them, resolved to experiment on his own person. He kept a record of the number of times he was stung, and when he began to cease feeling the effects of the stings. The result was that all sense of feeling had gone when he had been stung thirty times within a few weeks.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE,
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. SELLERS' BLOOD SYRUP
IS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER
FOR SCROFULA, SORES, ULCERS,
BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES.

orc19-1y

GRANDMOTHER

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies *DID CURE* in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. ☞ It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.*; and while curing will *not* hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:

"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and beers did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:

"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

Do you Mean Business?

Well, if you have strength to push your business, it is well. But many a man's business has broken down because the man was broken down, and had no push in him. If you want to make a success, build up your system by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. W. M. Winfree, of Petersburg, Va., says: "There is no medicine equal to Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility." It cures dyspepsia, enriches the blood and strengthens the muscles.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-1y

Health and Education.

The Sisters of the Academy of the Visitation, Frederick, Md., are amongst those in charge of educational institutions who use Red Star Cough Cure and give it to their pupils. They write that they can heartily recommend it to their friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

What You Want to Know.

Everybody wants an honest answer to this simple question:—What is the best medicine to regulate the bowels, cure costiveness and billiousness, help the digestion and give strength to the whole system? People ask us this every day. We answer, Parker's Tonic. It is pleasant to the taste. All the children like it. Mothers all praise it. It will save a thousand times its cost in every family.—Editor *Western Argus.* 34 13

VERY REMARKABLE RECOVERY

Mr Geo V Willing, of Manchester, Mich. writes: My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attes their great curative powers. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's. 2

Doctor's Bills.

Any person whose blood and liver is in good condition is all right even in the midst of epidemics. This can be noticed in the life of every one. If all would avail themselves of the advantages of restoring and maintaining the health of the body there would be fewer doctor's bills and much less sorrow. The one thing needful and the one recommended above all others is found in Simmons Liver Regulator. The testimonials are counted by the thousands and its merits are undoubted.

An Important Discovery.

The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a trial bottle free, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease. 35-14.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

33-1y

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WHEN DOCTORS cannot help you, then take Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir for your Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ills., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says:

"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE;
It did new life and vigor send
Through this weak frame of mine.
It did for all my stomach ills
More than the doctor and his pills.
Sold by druggists. 1 yr.

Groceries.

Albright & Co's

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,
Provisions,
—AND—
Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters,

Etc.,

In their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

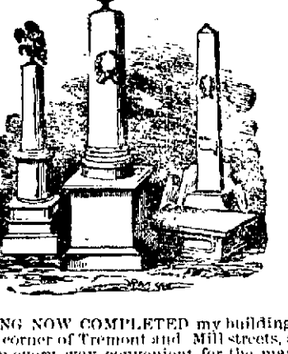
25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantel

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand, corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

WIDE AWAKE AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

A thrilling review of the portentous events that led to the GREAT REBELLION, from the powerful pen of GEN JOHN A LOGAN. Unlike quick for chance field. HUBBARD BROS., 50 W 4th st. Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.—Ladies and gentlemen to take pleasant employment at their own homes (distance no object) Work sent by mail; $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made; no canvassing. Please address at once GLOBE Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344.

LADIES!

With Hanover's Tailor System you can cut dresses to fit, with or without charts. Dressmakers pronounce it perfect. Price for System, Book and Double Tracing Wheel, $6 50. TO INTRODUCE

A System, Book and Wheel will be sent on receipt of $5 00. Address

JOHN C HANOVER, Cincinnati, O.

A Great Cause of Human Misery

IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self abuse, involuntary emissions, impotency, nervous debility and impediments to marriage generally; consumption, epilepsy, fits; mental and physical incapacity, &c.—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D.

The world renowned author in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and radically.

☞This cetture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps Address

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41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., P. O. Box, 4 6
May 21, b85, 1 yr.

Horse Shoeing Shop

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanism to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention.

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Banging, and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention.

Trotting and Team Horses

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.

A. D. Volkmer.

Jewelry and Watches

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

Jewelry Store

No. 5 Erie Street.

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.

Jos. Coleman.

ELECTRICAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Only Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

After having fully demonstrated the fact that the above is a sure cure for Rheumatism, I have concluded to put into the recipe and manufacture it for sale. As one bottle will cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism, I have concluded to sell it at One Dollar per bottle. On receipt of one dollar I will send one bottle free to any part of the United States

Having been known by all publishers in N Y and in business at 25 Ann St., for the past 31 years, I have taken the liberty to refer the public to the publisher of this paper as to the truth of my statement. JOHN C. STOCKWELL,
25 Ann St, New York.

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Many imitations of our genuine Adalbert Vogt's & Co's Universal Metal Putz Polish (a reddish paste in tin boxes) are sold on the merits of our goods. Take from your dealer none which has not the name Adalbert Vogt & Co., with the Prussian Helmet on bottom and top. As a metal polish it stands at the head of all competition and received the only highest award at the New Orleans Exposition. It is the finest metal polish in the world. Try it. For sale everywhere.

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Sole Importers 202 William St., N. Y

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them we will give away 1000 self-operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once

The National Co. 21 Dey-st., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

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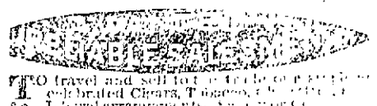

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The best place to thoroughly prepare for Business or Shorthand is at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O. Illustrated catalogue free. Address Spencer, Patton & Lownes

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

I have a Positive Cure for Asthma and Hay Fever in new Discovery. Relief guaranteed in 15 minutes! Used by inhalation! Trial package free to any address. Large packages by mail on receipt of price—$1.00. Dr. A. A. WELLS, Lafayette, Indiana.

McMonagle & Rogers'

PREMIUM BRIGHT LEAVORS

UNRIVALED IN DELICACY. PERFECT IN PURITY. SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH. UNEQUALED IN QUALITY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Their RARE DELICACY commends them to all lovers of FINE FLAVORS, while economists appreciate the fact that their GREAT STRENGTH requires the use of but HALF THE QUANTITY of ordinary Flavoring Extracts. Their own merits are their best advertisement.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA
In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde.....	9 23	2 03	6 34	.....
Bellevue.....	9 38	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville.....	9 57	2 32	7 03	1 35
Norwalk.....Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	11 52	4 40	10 45	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville.....Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon.....	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre.....	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 5
Valley Junction.....	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland.....	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville.....	2 53	7 33	8 5	8 55
Bowerstown.....	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	2 38	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomertown.....	3 27	.....	8 47	8 47
Cambridge.....	4 30	.....	9 45	9 45
Marietta.....Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 54	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown.....	9 48	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 28	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	9 45	4 00	6 30	.....
Leesville.....	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville..... Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland.....	10 35	5 37	7 05	.....
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 25	* 10 15	8 5	.....
Creston.....Ar	1 57	10 45	9 22	.....
" Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	2 45	11 28	10 10	*
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"	.....	A. M.	.....	.....
Monroeville.....	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue.....	4 01	.....	11 55	7 53
Clyde.....	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont.....	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor.....	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
	P. M.	.....	A. M.	.....
Toledo.....Ar	5 55	.....	1 50	9 15

No. 9.	No. 17.	No walk & Huron	No. 20.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 1	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 4	11 25	... Fries' Landing....	6 28	2 28
5 ...	11 30	..... Milan	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 1	Lv....Norwalk....Ar	7 35	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt. M. D. WOODFORD Gen Manager.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time. In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1885.

NORTH.

Leave	No 1 P.X	3 Mail	Accom'n	No 7 P.X
Cincinnati	.....	7 25 am	.....	8 00pm
Columbus	8 0	11 35 am	4 30 pm	11 45pm
Westerville	.....	11 58	5	12 12am
Galena	8 41	.....	5 11	12 28
Sunbury	8 46	.....	5 16	12 31
Conoit	8 55	.....	5 5	12 43
Canterburg	9 09	12 32 pm	5 39	1 02
Mt. Liberty	9 19	.....	5 49	1 12
Bangs	9 28	.....	8	1 21
Mt. Vernon	10 01	1 00	6 26	1 55
Gambier	10 13	1 12	6 37	2 15
Howard	10 23	.....	6 46	1 55
Danville	10 33	.....	6 56	2 05
Gann	10 41	.....	7 06	2 15
Black Creek	11 09	.....	7 30	2 37
Killbuck	11 23	.....	7 43	2 50
Millersburg	11 38	2 12	7 56	3 04
Holmesville	11 51	.....	8 07	3 14
Fredericksb'g	12 04 pm	2 27	8 16	3 23
Apple Creek	12 19	.....	8 29	3 37
Orrville	12 45	2 56	8 45	4 15
Marshallville	12 45	3 04	.....	4 28
Warwick	1 06	3 14	.....	4 42
Clinton	1 11	.....	.....	4 49
New Portage	1 27	.....	.....	5 07
Akron	1 43	3 45	.....	5 30
Cuyahoga Fl	1 57	3 58	.....	5 43
Hudson	2 13	4 13	.....	5 58
Cleveland	3 20	5 15	.....	7 00

SOUTH.

Leave		Fast M'l	Accom'n	
Cleveland	2 00 pm	9 00 am	.....	7 00pm
Hudson	3 10	10 00	.....	8 00
Cuyahoga Fl	3 27	10 17	.....	8 17
Akron	3 45	10 30	.....	8 30
New Portage	3 59	.....	.....	8 44
Clinton	4 13	.....	.....	8 58
Warwick	4 18	10 58	.....	9 03
Marshallville	4 30	11 07	.....	9 14
Orrville	4 44	11 20	4 30 am	9 29
Apple Creek	5 02	.....	4 47	9 47
Fredericksbrg	5 16	11 45	5 00	10 02
Holmesville	5 25	.....	5 09	10 13
Millersburg	5 37	12 05 pm	5 22	10 28
Killbuck	5 50	.....	5 35	10 42
Black Creek	6 04	.....	5 48	10 54
Gann	6 26	.....	6 12	11 15
Danville	6 36	12 54	6 22	11 24
Howard	6 46	.....	6 32	11 34
Gambier	6 56	1 12	6 42	11 44
Mt. Vernon	7 26	1 45	7 11	.....
Bangs	7 25	.....	7 25	.....
Mt Liberty	7 43	.....	7 31	11 58
Canterburg	7 54	2 12	7 41	.....
Conoit	8 07	.....	7 57	.....
Sunbury	8 15	.....	8 05	.....
Galena	8 20	.....	8 10	.....
Westerville	8 34	.....	8 25	.....
Columbus	9 00	.....	8 55	.....

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

N. MONSARRAT
Gen'l Superintendent, Akron, O.

We want 1,000 More BOOK AGENTS for the Personal History of

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TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 29, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

			Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52	a. m.
9,	Chicago Express,	† 0 24	"
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55	p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18	"
	Local Freight,	† 7 06	a. m.

GOING EAST

			Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49	a. m.
6,	Mail Express,	*1 12	p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12	M.
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07	a. m.
	Local Freight,	†11 55	a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lorain	7 00 AM	1 20 PM	.....	1 00 AM
Sheffield	7 10	1 30	.....	1 10
Elyria	7 20	1 40	.....	1 30
Patterson	*7 28	1 48	.....	1 15
Grafton	7 40	5 00	.....	5 10
Cleveland	6 45	4 10	.....	3 3 AM
Grafton	lv 7 50	5 15	.....	5 30
Boston	7 58	5 23	.....	6 00
Peerie	8 07	5 32	.....	6 15
York	8 15	5 40	.....	6 30
Medina	8 25	5 48	.....	7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 59*	.....	7 35
Seville	8 36	6 07	.....	8 03
Sterling	8 50	6 11	.....	8 30
Easto	9 10	6 29	.....	9 10
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 24	6 40	.....	9 10
Canal Fulton	9 30	6 48	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 40	6 58*	.....	10 25
Massillon	9 55	7 10	6 10 AM	11 10
Navarre	10 08	7 25	6 5	11 25
Justus	10 15	7 30	6 22	11 40
Barrs Mills	10 22	7 37	6 32	12 10 PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 49	6 45	12 25
Canal Dover	10 45	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel	10 54	8 10	7 9	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15	7 15	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 05*	8 20*	7 *	1 55
Urichsville	11 15	8 30*	.....	.....
" lv	11 10	.....	7 30	2 5
Newport	11 47*	.....	7 40*	3 00
Stillwater	11 50*	.....	7 5	3 20
Tippecanoe	11 09 PM	.....	8 0	3 45
Freeport	12 21	.....	8 20	5 00
Butler	12 37	.....	8 40	5 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 57	5 45
Holloway	12 50	.....	8 0	6 00
Flushing	1 01	.....	8 02	6 20
Lafferty	1 12*	.....	9 12	6 40
Bruce	1 18	.....	9 19	6 55
Fairpoint	1 27	.....	9 17	7 15
Maynard	1 37	.....	9 27	7 25
Kidds	1 43	.....	9 33	7 45
Barton	1 48	.....	9 9	8 00
Pasco	1 57	.....	9 48	8 15
Bridgeport	2 10	.....	10 6	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	CLEX	Accom.	Accom.
Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.				
Bridgeport	.....	11 30am	3 15pm	1 00
Pasco	.....	11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton	.....	11 50	3 10	4 15
Kidds	.....	11 54	*3 4	4 50
Maynard	.....	12 00	3 58	5 05
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce	.....	12 20	4 11	5 40
Lafferty	.....	12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing	.....	12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway	.....	12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	*4 43	6 40
Butler	.....	1 00	4 50	6 5
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater	.....	1 36	5 25	8 20
Newport	.....	*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Urichsv	5 00am	1 55	5 43	9 10
lv "	*5 10	*2 15	5 43	9 00am
Tuscarawas	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen	5 3	.....	*5 57	9 25
New Phila	6 00	2 37	6 05	9 50
C Dover	6 09	2 46	6 14	10 45
Strasburg	6 21	2 58	6 27	11 30
Barr's Mills	6 32	3 09	6 40	12 10pm
Justus	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25
Navarre	*6 45	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm
Massillon	7 00	3 37	7 10	1 05
Pauls	*7 12	3 50		1 50
C Fulton	7 21	3 58		2 10
Warwick	7 30	4 06		2 30
Easton	7 42	4 17		3 00
Sterling	7 55	4 32		3 35
Seville	8 03	4 40		3 55
Chippewa L	*8 14	*4 50		4 15
Medina	8 25	5 10		5 18
York	8 32	5 07		6 40
Eharter	8 10	5 15		6 15
Belden	8 47	5 23		6 30
ar Grafton	8 5	5 30		7 00
Cleveland	10 00am	6 35		10 30am
le Grafton	9 05	5 40		7 05pm
Patterson	*9 15	5 47		7 15
Elyria	9 25	*6 02		7 15
Sheffield	*9 32	6 10		8 05
Lorain	9 40	6 20pm		8 27pm
Grafton	9 05	*5 10		

All trains daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East, Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L S & M S Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C C C & I Ry, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A & G W Ry, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C Mt V & C Ry, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P F W & C Ry, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M & C Ry, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Urichsville with P C & St L Ry for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging Also with Ohio River Steamers

Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS. - - - EDITOR

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* employes are not showing up very creditably before the investigating committee.

Another name is added to the list of great men who have died within the past year Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, died on last Friday, at the age of seventy-six.

SINCE the investigation into the frauds committed by the "Boodle Gang" have been in progress, John McLean finds it convenient to spend almost his entire time on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River

THE *Commercial-Gazette* must not understand us as objecting to its thunderstorming from the storm center. We like it and the editor surely has testimony enough that the people like it. In an atmosphere as mephitic as that which has asphyxiated Cincinnati, nothing but thunder and lightning will do any good Nambypamby journalism anywhere is a blunder, but there it is a crime.—*Springfield Globe-Republic.*

THE passage of the Pugsley election bill by the Senate on Tuesday is a long stride toward pure elections in the cities. The bill provides for an Election Board of four members —two Democrats and two Republicans—to be appointed by the Governor. It is the duty of this Board to appoint the judges and election clerks. This will insure, in a great measure. the filling of these important offices by honest and competent men. This bill applies only to cities of the first-class and first grade of the second-class.

AN East Liverpool printer has been provided with quarters in the jail in New Lisbon, as the consequence of carrying obscene literature. If the clothing of the boys and young men, and some older ones, too, of this or any other community were examined it would be found that a large number of them were carrying obscen literature or pictures about with them. Few of them know what the consequences would be if they were brought before a tribunal of justice on the charge of carrying such stuff. A few wholesome examples would be beneficial.

THE need of greater facilities for fighting fire was clearly demonstrated at the fire Saturday night A great portion of the outskirts of the city are entirely at the mercy of the fire fiend, so far as any efforts of the fire department is concerned The Council should see that the water main should be extended so as to protect the property holders in the suburbs, who are compelled to pay taxes to support a fire department. but who receive no benefit therefrom. Owing to the great distance it was necessary to carry the water to Mr. Lape's residence, the pressure on the hose was so great as to burst them repeatedly, rendering the efforts of the firemen almost useless, and through no fault of theirs. The matter should be attended to at once.

The following paragraph from the Plainfield, Mich., *Independent*, is right to the point and tells nothing but facts:

'We still occasionally find a subscriber who is so unreasonable as to expect us to furnish a local paper of the size of the *Independent* for $1 per year, because the Detriot, Chicago and New York weeklies do it. Now it causes us a vast amount of humiliation to confess that with hundreds of thousands of dollars capital, presses that turn out 12,000 papers an hour, and circulations above the hundred thousand, the city papers have the drop on us, so to speak, in the matter of prices. Even at our present rate of increase, it will probably be all of ten years before we have the same capital or facilities, and can toe the line with them. But then we know that the grumblers can not get local news out of their city papers. And when they die they can't get any silver-plated obituary notices from the city papers. When they run for Overseers of Highways and get left, the city paper isn't on hand to pour oil on their wounded feelings. The village paper is the best friend you've got, and though you often abuse its confidence. it puts in an appearance at your homes more regularly than the assessor, and does your families more good than a dozen city weeklies."

Harry A. Whitman furnishes the following, to swell the long list of similar testimonials: "The undersigned, a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., having been afflicted with fever and ague and chronic diarrhœa, was told to try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I followed the advice and have the satisfaction to state they effected a cure. I was induced to give this certificate for the benefit of others similarly situated."

C. C. Cochran In Answer to the Orrville Crescent.

In our last issue there appeared an article taken from the Orville *Crescent*, which charges C. C. Cochran with attempting to blackmail a lady of Dalton. Below we append a communication from Mr. C. C. Cochran, in answer to the article from the *Crescent*. If the editor of the *Crescent* has done Mr. Cochran a wrong it is but fair and just that he should be heard.

TO THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT:

I see you have published an article from the Orrville *Crescent* of February 9, 1886. Allow me to say that the article is false from beginning to end, as I shall prove *now* and in the future. Not knowing you, I write you, presuming you are a man who would write only facts, if you know them. Allow me to say that no less than three letters have been written and mailed at this office, two of them anonymous, and one with signature. One of the anonymous letters we have offered a reward of $500 upon conviction of the writer. One not anonymous was written by Mary A. Erwin to Mrs. Etta Wertz. This was in an unguarded moment, and I was consulted about the matter. I advised paying no attention to the letter, but she was determined to sue, and said she had consulted lawyers and wanted me in the case. I consulted friends of the writer of the letter, and wrote to the writer as a friend, that she was going to be sued by the lady who received it. Now this was published by Hamilton, of the *Crescent*, as blackmail, because I dared take exception to his inconsistency and obscenity in his paper as a subscriber. He was too cowardly morally to publish our controversy by mail, which occurred some few months since. I can and will prove him false in all before I get through with him. I send copy of my letter to the lady, whom he says I blackmailed, and her statement since, as also statements of her brother, and the lady to whom Mrs. Erwin wrote the letter.

COCHRAN'S LETTER TO MRS. ERWIN.

DALTON, O., January 30, 1886.

Mrs Mary Erwin, respected lady:

Having always had the highest regard for you and your family and still continuing to have, I address you as such a friend as I always wish and hope to have; and rather than that I should, or that any one should, be asked or compelled to bring an action against you or yours, let me, as a friend of the family, advise you to see Mrs. Jno. Wertz, and in a kind and Christian-like manner, settle your differences and become reconciled to each other. Instead of proceeding to law to adjust domestic difficulties, go and try to amend matters by acknowledging a hasty and unjust accusation to one who feels injured and proposes carrying the matter into court. I do not desire being a party in an action against you, although some one would undertake the chance to make a strong case out of it. Let me, as a friend, entreat you to go to her and if by no other means than by purchasing it keep it away from court. Family disputes often become very great vexations and costly when once taken hold of by the law. The more bitter the enmity the greater the harvest of the lawyers and the broken peace of families, and often an enmity that lasts until the clods cover the contestants. Mrs. Wertz feels keenly the thrust that seems so cruel towards her, and feeling her innocence, naturally thinks that her reputation has been assaile and maligned, and has concluded to seek redress through the channels of the law. I am satisfied this should be kept out of the court, and I will willingly do what I can to avert this. Yet I would advise you to see her at once, and, if possible, settle it with yourselves, and let the world or the people of Dalton know nothing about it. Say nothing to her about my writing this; for it is as a friendly act to both of you, hoping thereby to have you become speedily reconciled. She has consulted other attorneys, and I wish you both to act charitably and wisely before it is too late to avoid an unpleasant and costly family quarrel that may be lasting. Respecting and loving you all as the best of friends, I am

Respectfully,
C. C. COCHRAN.

P. S.—I Shall treat the matter privately and hope it may never be otherwise than private. Get the matter fixed up and destroy the letter. Earnestly, C. C. COCHRAN.

Mrs. Erwin consulted with friends and an attorney and settled it without my knowledge.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT REED.

I am a brother of Mary A. Erwin. Mr Cochran and I consulted about what was best to be done by my sister on account of the letter she had written. I thought it best for her to settle it, and destroy her letter, even if she did go to law and win or lose. Mr. Cochran told me he had written to sister and asked me to see his letter. This was before it became known He told me what Mrs. Wertz said she was going to do. I am satisfied he did it in the interests of peace.

Signed. ROBERT REED.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JNO. WERTZ.

I received a letter from Mary A. Erwin and consulted several persons about it. I sent for Mr. Cochran more than once, and lastly sent my husband before he came. I consulted attorneys and on or about January 29, 1886, I sent for and told Mr Cochran I was going to bring action, and that I wanted him in the case. He answered me that he wanted nothing out of the case, and urged me to go to Mrs. Erwin and settle it among ourselves, that it would become a family quarrel that would last until we were all covered with clods. I refused to go. He asked me if I would treat her right if she came to my house and confessed it to be wrong. I refused to let it drop so. He advised me to keep cool and settle it amicably. Mrs. Erwin came to my house afterward, and we compromised for a consideration which I was fully entitled to. Mr. Cochran was instrumental in my withdrawing the matter from the church and my settling it by law. So far as my knowledge extends, the article in the Orrville *Crescent* is false.

Signed. ETTA WERTZ.

Sworn to before Henry Cooper, J. P., February 13, 1886

STATEMENT OF THE LADY (AND FAMILY), WRITTEN TO BY COCHRAN.

Dalton, O., February 9, 1886.

We wish to state to the public that we are not to blame for the article that appeared in the Orrville *Crescent*, February 9, 1886, reflecting on the charater of C. C. Cochran, and we repudiate the action of the writer. We desire expressing our belief and confidence that he acted as a friend and prevented us much annoyance.

Signed. MARY A. ERWIN,
E. B. ERWIN,
METTA B. ERWIN,
BARBARA ERWIN,
J. C. ERWIN.

Now this calumniator, Hamilton, having been proven false and unreliable, we wish also to state that his property is in his wife's name, and hence he invites us "to crack our whip." He recently escaped the black snake "whip," in the hands of a Mansfield, O., victim, by pleading to be "not a defenceless woman," but financially hid behind the petticoats of that gentle sex. So this slanderer cried "blackmailer," while looking over the shoulders of her who covers his otherwise defenseless head, full of what? Respectfully,

C. C. COCHRAN.

Dalton, O., February 13, 1886.

The immense Krupp works at Essen are rigorously closed against visitors; the outside world has therefore been unable to learn much of the renowned establishment, where the most terrific engines of warfare are made for Germany and her friends. At last a determined Yankee has penetrated into this mysterious realm of the modern Vulcan, with full privileges of confiding his discoveries to the rest of mankind, and the result is a deeply interesting article in the March *Harper's*, called "An Iron City beside the Ruhr," by Moncure D. Conway, with an abundance of illustrations.

In describing at length such an attractive field for the first time, it is not strange that Mr. Conway reveals some startling facts and conveys much rare information. The curious processes of steel-working are graphically depicted. It seems that the Krupp guns, which have elevated Germany to the highest military rank, and by whose reputation alone the Essen works are generally known, engage but a small part of Herr Krupp's attention. Two-thirds of the work is devoted to the arts of peace His establishment is said to constitute the largest business in the world dependent on a single individual. We can appreciate this partly when told that it covers over 500 acres, employs more than 20,000 hands, includes colonies of 4000 laborers' houses, with churches, schools, stores, and hospitals; that Herr Krupp owns among other possessions 547 iron mines, 4 sea steamers, about 500 steam-engines, and 50 miles of railway; that he produces daily 2½ miles of rails, 1500 bomb-shells, and untold quantities of other things. The colossal hammers, the belching furnaces, the frightful abysses of molten steel, and the astounding weapons of war and of peace here manufactured, give the reader an impression that this is a kingkom where the work of Titans is done by pygmies, and where Dante's awful imaginings are excelled by actual realities.

"The Kirmess" Schottische Militaire, by Louis Grayle, has just been issued by H. M. Brainard & Co., Cleveland, O. It is a delightful little piano piece, well arranged and very attractive, and especially adapted to the latest fashionable dance, the "Military Schottiche."

Copies will be mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, H. M. Brainard & Co., 209 Superior street, Cleveland, O., on receipt of 35 cents.

The Burdock Plant is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters, is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

The Southern Bivouac, for March, will contain a fac-simile reproduction of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, relating to the Kentucky Resolutions of '98. In the same article will be given an exact reproduction of the official copy of these resolutions as adopted by the Kentucky Legislature, which copy differs in many particulars from the usually accepted version.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Pennsylvania girl with an eye to business added to her wedding invitations, "No pickle-dishes for presents."

A young literary man in Portland recently had the fingers of his right hand cut off at the first joint. He will now write his stories in shorthand.—*Puck.*

It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne never found it necessary to use an italicized word. Then he never hit his thumb with the hammer when driving a tack.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A modern wit defines the difference between men and women: "A man gives 40 cents for a 25-cent thing he wants and a woman gives 25 cents for a 40-cent thing she does not want."

"Have you any kids?" inquired a young lady of a new clerk in a glove store. "Not yet," said the clerk with a blush; "I have been married but three weeks."—*Georgia Independent.*

Pompous physician (to patient's wife) —"Why did you delay sending for me until he was out of his mind?" Wife—"O, doctor, while he was in his right mind he wouldn't let me send for you."

In answer to the question, "What makes a Florida girl popular?" we would state that her father's orange grove probably has as much to do with it as anything else.—*Ocala (Fla.) Banner*

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Jal-y

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what busines has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1000 bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents.
PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from $3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from $1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

WATKINS BROS.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

An Ordinance.

Accepting a sub-division of part of Lot Number Forty-five (45) in the amicable partition of W. S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binny, deceased, situated in the Third (3) Ward of Massillon, to become a subdivision to the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, That the above named Lot No. 45 in said amicable partition of Wetmore, Fay & Binny, now property of Michael Ruch, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, according to a map hereby annexed, to become a sub-division to the City of Massillon, and to be known as Michael Ruch's sub division.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Attest: PETER SAILER,
J. R. WHITE, City Clerk. President.

Divorce Notice.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.

John E. Curry, Pltf.,
vs. In Court of Common Pleas
Maggie Curry, Deft.,

The defendant, Maggie Curry, whose last known place of residence was Erie, Penna., but whose present place of residence is unknown, will take notice that the plaintiff has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, his petition asking to be divorced from said defendant upon the ground of adultery and extreme cruelty.

Said petition will stand for hearing after the third Saturday after the 7th day of March, 1886.

Dated January 13th 1886.

J. P. FAWCETT,
31-6w Attorney for Plaintiff.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass. Feb. 5-tf.

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state if any wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington street, Boston, Mass. Feb. 5-tf.

PARKER'S TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take PARKER'S Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

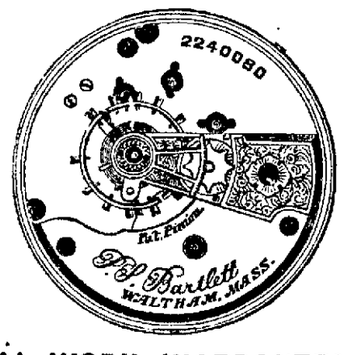
CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
33 11

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Richmond, Va.
33-14

Wm. BOWMAN,
Tin and Slate
ROOFING,
Spouting,
And all kinds of
Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.
All Work Warranted.
Shop on North Erie Street,
Near Warwick & Justus' office.
WM. BOWMAN.
March 10-11.

R. KIRKPATRICK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.



ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.
25-3m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Yost Brothers. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

J. R. WHITE, Assignee.
Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1884.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles E. Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Charles E. Taylor, late of Stark County, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of January, A. D., 1886.

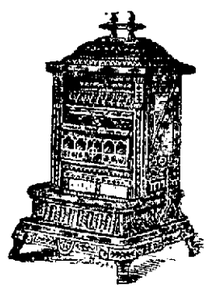
HORACE C. BROWN.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The undersigned wishes to sell the Property belonging to John Baird, located one-half mile south of Chapman, consisting of one acre of land, two dwelling houses and a stable. Will sell all together, or one house and the stable, to suit the customer. For further information apply to

WM. FINDLEY,
30 t5 Chapman, Stark County, O.

H. F. OEHLER'S
Cash Store
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting
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14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selectio of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,
Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Horse and Cattle Powders.
VETERINARY GOVE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS
Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.
Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.

Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.

Call on or address
G. H. GOVE, V. S.,
31-ung MASSILLON

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Orrville is afraid of the mumps.

Another installment of winter is at hand.

The next postmaster has not yet been named.

The business outlook for the coming season is quite good.

The interest in the future location of the postoffice continues unabated.

Business boomed slightly on Saturday, a natural consequence resulting from the fact that that was pay-day.

Hemperly & Jacobs will furnish the plate glass for Mr. Chas. Steese's new residence. The price is to be $399.

The question of who is to be the next superintendent, of the Ohio canal will probably not be settled until some time next month.

A "Bonnet Social" will be held by the ladies of St. Timothy's church this evening at the residence of Mrs. E. Upham, on East Main street.

Jacob Schutz, a miner employed in the Sonnhalter mine, received severe. though not serious, injuries by being squeezed between two cars.

Messrs. Willenborg & Brown intend opening a new meat market in this place. A slaughter-house is being erected on Mr. Willenburg's farm.

A lively contest is anticipated at the Walhonding to-day and Saturday evening between the home team and the Cross-Cut Polo Club, of Durham, N. C.

A week from Saturday and Sunday the regular quarterly meeting services at the M. E. Church will be held. Rev. Rogers, of Canton, will assist Rev. Wilson.

The town was in the possession of a gang of book agents last week. Book agents are the only people who seem to be making any money in these hard times.

The shifting engine at the C. L. & W. yards ran off the track at Russell's shops on Saturday. With the assistance of another engine it was again placed on the rails.

On Friday eve, the 15th, St. Timothy's Dime Society will hold a "Bonnet Social," at the residence of Mr. Ed. Upham on East Main street. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Ella Davis has applied for a divorce from her husband, William Davis, on the ground of cruel treatment and neglect. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were former residents of this place.

A council of the order of Chosen Friends is to be instituted here. The council will be instituted by Deputy Harrison, who is here in the interests of the order. It is an insurance organization.

Owing to the merging of the branch establishments of Russell & Co. at Milwaukee and St. Paul, at the latter place Ed. C. Merwin, or familiarly known as "Little Ed.," has been called to the home office in this city.

The special act authorizing the city of Massillon to transfer $1000 from the Hospital to the Police Fund has at last been passed. The police force will be more vigilant, now that there is money with which to pay their salaries.

The Æsthetic Concert to be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church in their chapel next Thursday evening, will be a novelty in the way of church entertainments. Several new features will be introduced. Go and hear it.

An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the Republican club, will be held at their rooms at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening. Business of importance is to be considered and all members are urgently requested to be present.

The *Ohio Democrat*, published at New Philadelphia, has absorbed the Tuscarawas County *Argus*, also published at that place. The *Argus* was the organ of a dissatisfied wing of the Democratic party. It was compelled to succumb on account of non-support.

Last Saturday was pay day at Russell & Co.'s shops and at the coal mines. As is usual on this day a good deal of drinking and carousing was indulged in. Several saloon dances were in progress in the evening accompanied by about the usual amount of fighting.

The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly has ordered a boycott against Mr. Peter Sailer's cigar factory, on the ground that the work is done by scabs, and children who should be in school. An effort is to be made to effect the western trade of the establishment.

Mr. William M. Folger, of Mantan, Portage county, is the guest of his brother, Mr. Robert H. Folger. Mr. Folger was an old resident of Massillon in the days before wagon roads traveresed the country, the traveller being compelled to follow Indian trails. Although eighty-two years of age, Mr. Folger is hale and hearty, and bids fair to see several years more of life.

Lightning rod sharps have been working the vicinity of Akron, and have reaped a harvest of several thousand dollars. The gang is composed of five men, and their manner of working is to approach a farmer and agree to put so many feet of lightning rod on his buildings for nothing and stipulate that he is to pay a certain price per foot for all over that amount. When the job is finished a large bill is presented to the astonished farmer, and he is asked for a note to cover the bill. If he refuses, threats are used and the note obtained. Look out for them.

The following are the officers elected at the last meeting of the Stark and Wayne Home Protective Association:

President—John F. Roth, Canton.
Vice President—John S. Erb, West Brookfield.
Secretary—N. E. Moffitt, Massillon.
Treasurer—Jacob Christman, West Brookfield.
Marshal, Stark County—C. A. Krider, Canton.
Marshal, Wayne County—D. M. Kerney, Wooster.
Executive Committee—J. R. Byers, Mt. Union; J. S. McCoy, Wooster; George Stover, Canal Fulton.

In answer to our query as to what was the result of his visit to Washington in the interest of the postmastership, Hon. Anthony Howells replied that in his opinion Mr. Shepley would receive the appointment to the postmastership. As his authority for this opinion Mr. Howells stated that he had had a talk with Senator Payne, and that he was informed that the appointment of Mr. Shepley was a matter of policy. In regard to the location of the postoffice Mr. Howells thought the office would not be moved from its present locality.

An eloquent and interesting temperance lecture was delivered at the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, by Miss Henrietta Moore, of Morrow, O. Miss Moore has been in the lecture field in the interest of the cause of temperance and has established a reputation as an eloquent advocate. She is now directed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is doing good work. A meeting of the local union was held Monday morning, when Miss Moore advised with the ladies as to the best means of advancing the cause and increasing the effectiveness of the organization in this place.

The Conrad House is sparing no pains to make that house first-class in every respect. That the table comes up to the standard it is only necessary to glance over the following bill of fare, which was served up last Sunday for dinner:

MENU.
Ox tail Soup.
White Fish, Egg Sauce.
Celery.
Boiled Ham, Champagne Sauce.
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce.
Loin of Beef.
Ribs of Beef. Browned Potatoes.
Turkey, with Dressing.
Boston Baked Beans.
Broiled Chicken Wings on Toast.
Small Oyster Patties.
Tenderloin Steak with Apple Jelly.
Mashed and Boiled Potatoes.
Sweet Potatoes. Cream Slaw.
Green Peas. Lima Beans. Stewed Onions.
Suet Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Mince Pie. Lemon Pie.
Cheese and Crackers.
Vanilla Ice Cream Assorted.
Florida Oranges.
Tea. Coffee. Sweet Milk.
Apples. Assorted Nuts.

The Stark County Bar Association was in session Monday morning, and appointed the following committee to go to Columbus in support of the petition formerly sent to the Legislature for an additional Common Pleas judge: Messrs. William R. Day, Joseph Frease, H. H. Harter, Johnson Sherrick, T. T. McCarty, George E. Baldwin, D. Fording, James W. Coulter, Isaac Ulman, W. J. Piero, R. W. McCaughey and Leander C. Cole The matter was to come up for consideration on Wednesday of this week What disposition was made of the matter we are unable to say at this writing

LATER—The bill providing for an additional Common Pleas judge for this district passed the Senate Wednesday and is now a law. According to the provisions of the act, the new judge will be elected at the regular spring election. Candidates are already in the field.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. F. Ricks, a trustee of the Fairmount Children's Home, for a copy of the annual report of the officers of that institution for the year ending October 31, 1885. The report shows a gratifying state of affairs. There has been a steady improvement in all departments, and a large increase in the number of children cared for. Of the 244 that have been under the care of the officers, 142 came from Stark county, 89 from Columbiana, and 13 from the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Twenty-two of these children have been placed in comfortable homes in Stark county and 12 in Columbiana county, while 17 more are out on trial. Superintendent Niesz complains that a large number of the applicants for children only want them for the work they are able to do, and not with a desire to benefit the child. The sanitary condition of the Home is reported first-class. Credit is due for efficient management of the board of trustees and Superintendent Niesz.

The alarm of fire was raised just after dark last Saturday evening. The fire proved to be in the residence of Mr. William Lape, on East South street, in McLain's addition, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the building and contents of the upper story was consumed, the furniture in the first story being removed by the neighbors, and it it was only by the prompt action of the fire department, assisted by the "bucket brigade," that the surrounding property was not burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by coals dropping from a stove in the upper story. The fire department was greatly crippled in their efforts by the distance they were compelled to go for water, the nearest point being at the corner of East and South streets, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. Owing to the distance the pressure was too great for the hose, which burst several times, greatly retarding the firemen. The loss is estimated at $2,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,500, in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn Mr. Theodore Focke's house was badly scorched by the heat, though no very great damage was done.

The date for the Æsthetic Concert has been changed from Thursday, February 25, to Friday the 26th.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. Frank Schworm and Miss Stella Bammerlin were married on Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, on Main street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Schettler.

MARRIED—At the residence of the pastor in Beach City, O., February 11, 1886. by the Rev. J. B. Baltzly, D. D, Mr. Jeremiah Irwin and Miss Caroline B. Mohr. the former of Winesburg, and the latter of Beach City, O.

The date for the Æsthetic Concert has been changed from Thursday, February 25, to Friday the 26th.

Personal and Society.

Hon. S. A. Conrad spent Sunday at home.

Mr. James R. Dunn is in Washington looking after the postoffice matter.

Miss Lily Miller, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. William C. Waldon.

Professor Jones, of the public schools, was in Cleveland the fore part of the week.

Jerome Kaley has accepted a situation in Dielhenn's grocery and china store.

Mr. Lewis Royer is at home again. He has been employed in Scio for some time past.

A little daughter made her appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tinkler Tuesday night.

Messrs. Eckert and Baltzly were at Canton on Monday, being subpœnæd as witnesses in the Sibila divorce case.

Hon. Anthony Howells spent the past week at Washington, looking after the postmastership. We do not know what was the result of his visit.

Mr. W. S. S. Rogers, who was at Columbus last week, looking after his interests in the Superintendency of this division of the canal, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss will continue as landlord of the Waverly House after April 1, notwithstanding that he has leased the Lake Park House at Myer's Lake. He will have charge of both houses.

The date for the Æsthetic Concert has been changed from Thursday, February 25, to Friday the 26th.

CLIPPINGS.

Mrs. Clara Putman, of Massillon, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beidler, last week.—*Orrville Crescent.*

Capt. I. Ulman, of Massillon, was shaking hands with his many Carrollton friends yesterday.—*Carroll Free Press.*

D. M. Kerstetter, of Massillon, has made a contract with Mr. Bowman to superintend the brick work on the new school building. Dave thoroughly understands the business and will see that the brick work is well done.—*Fulton Signal.*

We have lately received a bill of fare of the Hotel Conrad, Massillon, whose office is now presided over by M. M. Southworth, formerly of the Central, in this city. It makes one hungry to read it, and is convincing evidence that Mort has not forgotten how to keep a hotel.—*Alliance Standard.*

Inquiries made by interested parties of the Marshal of Massillon establish the fact that M. W. Lowman and Ella Smith have been till lately living there as man and wife, but are now either at Canal Dover or Canal Fulton. We are informed that Mrs. Lowman and relatives intend pushing the matter to the extent of the law.—*Alliance Standard.*

Will M. Smith, an employe of the Sterling Wrench Works, met with a painful accident last Friday, while engaged in removing a wrench which had become fastened in the machinery of which he had charge. His left arm was caught in the cog wheels of the machine, and before assistance reached him his left fore arm was gouged and mutilated in a horrible manner.—*Wooster Jacksonian.*

David Summerside, a road supervisor of Harrisville township, Medina county, went to the house of Michael Roush to protest against the latter's boys damming up a ditch so as to force the water across the highway, thus making travel difficult. As he stepped in at the door the contents of a pot of boiling water were thrown in his face by Mrs. Roush. He was so severely scalded that his hair and whiskers came out, and it is thought that he will lose the sight of both of his eyes.—*Jacksonian.*

Last Tuesday Miss Anna Getz, a sixteen-year-old girl, had Wm. Huff, a nineteen-year old lad of Massillon, arrested on a charge of bastardy. Hi. Reed served the warrant and brought the young man to Orrville. Both parties consented to settling the difficulty by marriage. Huff remained in charge of the constable till Thursday, the circumstances requiring a trip to Stark county to obtain the consent of his parents, thence to Wooster to secure the license. Esquire Coe, before whom the warrant was sworn out, performed the marriage ceremony, thus making the twain one. We hope the young man will be successful in life and provide bountifully for the young woman he has vowed to love and support.—*Orrville Crescent.*

NAVARRE.

Over half a foot of snow fell here Monday morning.

Mrs. E. Wardell was in town over Saturday, seeing friends.

Rev. J. J. Gruber rusticated among Harrison county friends last week.

Allie Stahl, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is in town on a visit to Navarre friends.

Mr. S. Rider, of Burton, O., visited his brother, A. J. Rider, during the past week.

Protracted meeting still continues at the Lutheran Church, with very poor results.

St. Valentine's day has come and gone and the little folks did justice to the occassion.

Mrs. John Maily, of Revenna, O., visited the past week at the home of Rev. P. S. Smith.

Rev. J. D. Downey, is assisting Rev. Joseph Getty in a protracted meeting at Canal Dover.

Joseph Jurgins, of Baltimore. Md., now has charge of the Catholic school. Miss Cooper having resigned.

Resolved, that it would be beneficial for the people to live under a Communistic form of government, is the question for debate this evening. John Morgan and Frank Davy, affirm; F. M. Corl and Mon Slater, deny.

The Socialist, Anarchist and Communist, A. R. Parsons, editor of the Chicago *Alarm*, addressed the citizens of Navarre in the Opera Hall, Tuesday evening, February 9. He was somewhat severe on the present form of Government, and is ready, if need be, to wage war against the capitalistic citizens. This sounds a little like the doctrine of the old "Mollies," and the hemp cord may have to play an active part in the future developments.

CANTON.

George Daum, an employe of Whitman, Barnes & Co., while loading grindstones on a car had his leg broken below the knee, by the falling of one of the stones.

Messrs. Daniel Holwick and A. C. Brant have purchased the Whiting building on the corner of Tuscarawas and Poplar streets, at $10,000. They contemplate considerable improvement.

The Stark County Dairymen's Association was in session here Monday evening. Mr. F. R. Corte, of the Portage County Association, and ex-Senator Walcott, of that county, were present. The next session will be held on March 1, at Navarre.

The last of the series of five-mile races between Clark and Reed, was skated last Thursday evening. It was a farce from beginning to end. The race was won by Clark, Reed making no effort to win. The race was finished in the slow time of 19:46 amid the jeers and hisses of the spectators.

Last Friday morning Percy Reemsnyder committed suicide by hanging himself with his handkerchief and a part of his suspenders, to one of the iron bars in the roof of a cell in the jail, he having been confined there over night on charges of drunkenness. The unfortunate victim of his own folly, had been suffering from an attack of delirum tremens, in which he imagined that some one intended to kill him.

The circuit court is in session this week, opening on Tuesday, with Judges Follett, Jenner and Albaugh upon the bench. The following is a list of the cases to be tried:

Henry R. Bennett vs. The Connotton Valley Railway Company; Hannah F. Miller vs. Frederick Amendt et al.; Samuel Leester vs. John Liggett; Joseph Goepferd vs Peter Rosche; Thos. Gorman vs. State of Ohio; J. Schaffer & Son vs. Lewis Scott; Stone, Goff & Co. et al. vs. Michael Wheeler, et al.

An attempt at burglary was frustrated last Saturday night by the prompt action of Mr. John Openheimer. About 11 o'clock he heard a suspicious noise coming from Sage & Wageners grocery room, which joins Mr. Openheimer's drug store, and being satisfied that the noise eminated from a burglar, he immediately notified the police, who surrounded the building and captured the would-be burglar as he attempted to make his escape through the cellar. The man's name was Charles Kintz. He was tried, and bound over in default of bail.

Samuel J. Spaulding, who has been extracting teeth by the painless process, and reaping large profits thereby, was arrested last Saturday at the instigation of Mr. F. Linton, who charges that Spaulding obtained $650 from him under false pretenses. Spaulding represented that he was in need of more money with which to enlarge his business and persuaded Linton that a partership would result to their mutual benefit. After securing the money Linton thought his new partner's movements indicated an intention to abscond, hence the arrest.

CHAPMAN.

Mr. J. D. Evans made a business trip to Akron last week.

Frank Breech, who has been stable boss for the Sippo Coal Co. the past few years, died last week, at the residence of Geo. W. Phillips, of lung fever.

The Young Men's Social Club, of Chapman, will give their second annual dance in Masters & Findley's Hall next Monday eve, February 22.

Mr. Mullen, superintendent of the Minglewood mine, has directed his men to draw up a code of rules to govern themselves, and report all the names of those who refuse to abide by them. This is quite a contrast to some operators we have heard of lately and should be encouraged.

Our debating team is again going to cross swords with No. 4, on Tuesday eve, February 23, and will affirm that Chinese immigration should be abolished. A stenographer will be there to write down the golden efforts for the benefit of the press.

We notice that the North Lawrence correspondent of the Fulton *Signal* wishes to confer all the honor on Prof. Blifer for James Y Evans' progress in education. Mr. E is now attending his first term under Prof. Blifer. He attended our schoo for a number of years, and was even permitted to do so when a resident of Tuscarawas township, he preferring to come to D. W. Walker as teacher.

The many friends of Geo. F. Pollock rejoice to hear of him being promoted to clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., taking the plum from quite a number under the civil service rules. George is a young man possessed of such habits as will assist him in reaching his mark in life. We wish him success.

We notice that Nort, the Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland *Press*, is putting Hon. John McBride into a hole. He asserts that McBride is courting favors from the Payne gang by showing up that in reality he supported the old man for the U. S. Senatorship. Mac was under suspicion of being dipped in the coal oil barrel at that time, but now Nort clinched the whole affair. It is certainly not a very pleasant condition to find a labor champion assisting the worst enemy we have, in the dark. We await further developements on this subject in the near future.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

H. C. Waite received only forty-six valentines.

Mrs. Homes has returned home after a pleasant visit in Wellsville.

Dr. Grimes has returned from his trip to Kansas, and has resumed his work after a pleasant vacation.

Yard brakeman John Williner was caught between two cars and horrible squeezed between the shoulders.

The hall of Harlem Post, G. A. R., is draped in mourning and the flag is at half-mast in honor of General Hancock.

The spring term of the Mt. Union College will begin Tuesday, February 23. Indications point to a large attendance.

Henry Camp lectured Tuesday afternoon in the College Chapel, Mt. Union, to the students and residents of Mt. Union.

Morgan Engineering Co.'s Band gave a concert in the Opera House, Alliance, Monday evening. It was a rich treat to all lovers of good music.

Over three thousand have signed the pledge in Alliance, in the temperance meetings carried on by Henry Camp. Lectures every night this week in the College Hall, Alliance.

Agent Shimp, while walking on the track Tuesday morning, February 9, was struck by shifting engine No. 78, and had a narrow escape from losing his life. As it was, he was badly bruised.

J. J. Stanton, while corking flues in the round house, Wednesday evening, February 10, was badly scalded on the left hand and left side of his neck by the steam and water bursting out of one of the flues.

A large audience attended the concert given by the members of Prof. Wm. Armstrong's music class, Saturday evening. It consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and was enjoyed by all. He will give another concert in the R. F. Hall on Saturday evening, February 27. All are invited to attend.

A large audience witnessed the closing performance of the Linnean Society Wednesday evening. The exercises were good and the performers acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and the society. The following is the programme:

Anthem..... "And many people shall go and say," Choir.
Invocation.
Anthem....."O Thou That Hearest"....Choir
Salutatory ..... Homer E. Niesz
Recitation....."Artemus Ward's London Lecture" C. L. Bradshaw.
Music ..... Vocal Solo... Miss Lizzie E. Davis
Oration ..."What is to Survive?"...Will J. Johnson
Periodical "Linnean Hawkeye"....J. W. Howell
Music ..... "Sleep, Fairest, Sleep" .....Quartette
Messrs Butts, Neisz, Brush, Howell.
Debate, Resolved, That Skepticism is more baneful than Superstition, Affirm, A. W. Carrier; Deny, C. Carroll.
Music, Solo ..... "Just"... Miss Clara Preston
Eulogy ..... "Harriet Beecher Stowe" Miss Maggie F. Goss
Valedictory ..... Miss Marion W. Soule
Music "Land of the Trumpet and the Spear"..Choir
Benediction.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—House and lot, corner East and North streets, brick building, containing eleven rooms, ball room, a double cellar, and stable for three horses. Possession given 1st of April or May.
35-t6. J. KIRKPATRICK.

WANTED An energetic Agent in Massillon and every town in the county to sell the Incandescent Lamp. The light equals eighty sperm candles It sells quick and pays well. Write for particulars to J. B. KING,
35-t3 Hudson Ohio

GRAND

Æsthetic

CONCERT.

To be given by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, in the

CHAPEL,

Friday Evening, Feb. 26.

The entertainment is entirely

NEW AND NOVEL

and must be seen and heard to be appreciated. All the

Best Local Musical Talent

has been secured. The

Solo by the Man in the Moon

is alone worth double the price of admission.

Concert begins at 7:45 o'clock.

ADMISSION, - 25 CENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF Desperate Claims.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at his office, in Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1886, the following claims belonging to the Sippo Valley Glass Company, viz.:

Peter Wise	$ 500 00	The Massillon Improvement Co...	$500 00
Clymers Preserving Co.	1346 17	Gardner & Loos	11 42
J. M Chapman	130 76	Alton Vinegar & Pickle Co.	324 23
Jas. Fogarty, Jr., & Co.	188 36	F. Beall	247 45
H. Friedman	497 17	L. Wolf	83 72
James H Weaver	108 4[illegible]	E. H Laney	25 30
H. A. Wells & Co.	22 76	St. Louis G. & Q. Ware Co	21 35
D McCarthy	120 71	R. J Banks & Son	19 99
Devlin & Co.	6 58	Thos. Farrell	53 33
F. Rollwink.	48 85	Atlantic Glass Co.	20 11
W. H. Suppe	97 37	J. S. Taft & Co	16 61
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A Wooden-Legged Man's Joke.

Speaking of wooden legs, there is an old soldier employed in the Government office in this city who has had some experience with an artificial limb, his meat one having been taken off at the knee. Among the most amusing was one with a sleeping-car porter. This pampered railway tyrant rarely earns his quarters all 'round by his pretense of blacking shoes and flipping dust from his victim's back, but it is the habit of this wooden-legged man to utilize the darky in taking off that leg and making him earn his hire. On one train he struck an uppish sort of a porter—a brother to the insufferable swell who sings out, "last call for dinnah in the dining cah!" That darky stood around with a languid dignity that would make a street-corner dude sick at heart.

The man with the wooden leg made up his mind he would "wake that nigger up" before he chipped in his quarter.

He told a couple of men in the car his purpose, and they joined in with him. He wears his shoe firmly fastened to the wooden leg, having no need to remove it, and having fallen once from a loose shoe. After his berth had been made up he went to the dressing-room and unstrapped his leg, keeping hold of the strap, and then got to his berth. Then he called the porter. "I've got rheumatism and can't bend over," he said, "and I wish you'd pull off that shoe." The porter untied the shoe and tried to pull it off, but it wouldn't come. Pull hard," said the passenger. The darky gave it another pull. "Oh, brace against the berth and pull," said the passenger. The porter had blood in his eye. He put his foot against the berth and pulled like a dentist. The passenger let go the strap, and the darky fell back with the shoe and the leg. "My God! you've pulled off my leg!" shrieked the passenger. The porter dropped it, and with his eyes bulging and his teeth chattering, he broke from the car. He concealed himself in a corner of the baggage-car, and pretty soon the two other conspirators came in, pretended they didn't know where he was, sat down on a trunk and talked over the awful condition of the man whose leg had been pulled off, and about the penalty the darky would have to suffer if he should be caught. The porter was of no service to anybody that night, even after they explained the joke to him.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Romance of a Little Flower.

Prof. Gray, the veteran botanist of Harvard college, recently received from friends, writes a correspondent, a beautiful vase, in commemoration of his seventy-fifth birthday. This morning each of the persons who gave toward the vase received a charming note of recognition from Prof. Gray, who alludes in the letter to the flowers associated with his name or with his special studies, which were embossed on the vase. Connected with one of these, the *Shortia galacifolia*, there is a romance from a botanist's point of view.

A good many years ago the doctor was studying in Paris, and in a herbarium there came across a small, broken, and imperfect specimen, marked simply "From America," which interested him much. From the fragments before him he reconstructed the whole plant. His work was approved by the botanists about him, and he named the little plant *Shortia Galacifolia*, in honor of Dr. Charles W. Short, the distinguished botanist. But no live specimen of the plant could be found. Years passed on and it never had been seen. At last a botanist at work in Japan found and named a plant which seemed to be of a genius closely allied to the *Shortia*. Dr. Gray corresponded with the botanist, and it was concluded that the doctor had been in error, and had mistaken a specimen of the Japanese genus. So the *Shortia* was generally left out of lists of plants by systematic botanists.

But twenty years after this as Dr. Goodale and Prof. Watson were one day in the library at the university, they heard a shout of triumph from the herbarium, and rushed in to find Dr. Gray waving a small plant about in the wildest enthusiasm.

"Look at it! What is it?" he cried.

The two botanists examined it as directed, and recognized the characteristics of the much discussed plant.

"It is the *Shortia*," they exclaimed.

The specimen had been sent by a house in the south which made a business of putting up medicinal herbs. It had been brought in from some hitherto unexplored nook in the mountains by one of their collectors and sent to the professor for identification. It proved indeed to be the *Shortia*, which was therefore once more reinstated in the floral family, greatly to Dr. Gray's delight.

On Lake Titicaca.

The shallow banks of the lake are covered with a thick growth of tall rushes, out of the material of which the Indians construct their bolsas. These rush thickets are very lively with thousands of waterfowl. On a very sandy beach in a small inner bay I saw a good many scarlet-plumed flamingoes and rose-colored spoonbill cranes, all of them keeping entirely aloof from the crowd of other birds. Strange to find these creatures, which generally live in warm climates, here in this cold altitude. At no other place on the lake wherever I passed did I encounter them again.

Toward nightfall we got under way, and steamed slowly out into the vast sheet of water which glittered like silver in the moonlight. It was bordered on our right (the opposite banks are not visible) by sterile rocks and hills of reddish porphyry, trachytes, and clayish slates, rising nearly all abruptly out of the lake to a height of from one thousand to twelve hundred feet.

At about 10 o'clock A. M., the fine panorama of the immense snow-capped range of the eastern cordillera gradually began to rise on the horizon, from the gigantic Illampo Sorata, 21,200 feet high (set down in a good many older works as the highest mountain of the American continent), and the sharp-cut pyramid of Huania Potozi, 20,200 feet high, to the magnificent three-peaked Illimani.—*Overland Monthly.*

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Brady has a passion for bric-a-brac and antique furniture.

A Few Big Things.

The greatest wall in the world is the Chinese wall, built by the first emperor of the Tsin dynasty, about 220 B. C., as a protection against the Tartars. It traverses the northern boundary of China and is carried over the highest hills, through the deepest valleys, across rivers and every other natural object. Its length is 1,250 miles.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes is that on Eagle's Nest on the banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which repeats a bugle call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments, and that of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, which repeats a sound seventeen times.

The most remarkable artificial echo known is that of the castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol sixty times.

The most remarkable whirlpool is the maelstrom of the northwest coast of Norway and southwest of Moskenæsol, the most southerly of the Lofoden isles. It was once supposed to be unfathomable, but the depth has been shown not to exceed twenty fathoms.

The greatest cataract in the world is that of Niagara. The Horseshoe fall, on the Canadian side, has a perpendicular descent of 158 feet. The height of the American fall is 167 feet. The Horseshoe fall, which carries a larger volume of water than the American fall, is about 600 yards wide and extends from the Canadian shore to Goat island.

The biggest diamond in the world, if indeed it be a diamond, is the Bregaziza, which forms part of the Portuguese crown jewels. It weighs 1,860 carats. However, not a little doubt exists of its being a diamond, as the government has never allowed it to be tested. It was found in Brazil in 1741.

The largest tested but uncut diamond is the Mattam, belonging to the rajah of Mattam, in Borneo. It is of pure water, weighs 367 carats, and is of pear shape, indented at the thick end. It was found about 1759 at Landard, in Borneo. It has been the cause of a sanguinary war. Before it was cut the Koh-i-noor, which is one of the English crown jewels, was the largest tested diamond. It then weighed 793 carats. When in possession of the Emperor Aurengezbe it was reduced by unskillful cutting to 186 carats. During the Sikh mutiny it was captured by British troops and presented to Queen Victoria. It was recut, and now weighs 106 1-6 carats.—*Philadelphia News.*

Making Bronze Statues.

Since the Washington monument was unveiled, the question "How do they make bronze statues?" has been frequently asked. Many intelligent people believe that the bronze is hammered into shape on an anvil and that a sculptor's studio is similar in appearance to a blacksmith's shop. R. H. Park, the designer and creator of the Washington monument, explained the real process to a reporter for the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*. "The first thing to do after the plans are made," he said, "is to make the study, which is a miniature statue similar in every respect except size and material to the bronze statue. The material generally used is cement. The armature, or frame-work of the statue, is then built, after which the plaster cast of the figure is made. The latter work is the most important part of the operation, and its creation occupies as long a time as all the other stages of the statue's genesis. When the sculptor has completed his model in plaster it is taken to the foundry. There is then taken from it a piece-mold, that is, a mold that can be taken in pieces. In this mold wax is cast, of the thickness which it is proposed to have the bronze. Then the mold is filled up with sand packed in solid. The sand is called the core. Then the piece-mold is taken off and the wax again is molded or finished up. Again the wax is covered with a preparation of plaster and cement, after which the work is placed in a heated oven and stood on end. The heat melts the wax, which runs out at the bottom of the cast, leaving vacant the space it occupied. When the wax has entirely left the form or mold, the molten bronze is run in through a hole in the top and takes the place of the wax. When the metal cools, the outside plaster is broken off, the core taken from the inside and the statue completed."

His Socks Sent by Telegraph.

One day last week a young man entered the Hartwell telegraph office with a sealed letter. He told Champion, the operator, that it was sealed and stamped and that he wanted it sent to his sweetheart at Bowersville, by telegraph, and for him not to open and read it. Champion directed him to the post office.

This reminds us of one of "Old B.'s" yarns. He says that during the war when the militia were about Savannah, an old lady who had a 16-year-old son down there went to the depot at Greensboro with a pair of wool socks which she wanted sent to her "bold soldier boy" by telegraph. Some men were walking about the depot. One of them told her to walk into the office and he would hang the socks on the wire and in a few minutes she would hear from Jim. The man pulled off his dirty, well-worn socks and putting on the new ones, hung the old ones on the wire, and went in and told the old lady Jim had received the socks and sent back his old ones, which were hanging on the wire. The delighted old lady raised her spectacles, saw the old socks, and requested the man to take them down, remarking in a voice full of pride and tenderness: "Jus' like Jim he always wuz a keerful, savin' boy; and he has sent his old socks back for his mammy to darn 'em —God bless him!" And in turn we say God bless all such innocent, tender-hearted mothers as Jim's.—*Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.*

A new method of preserving fruit is practiced in England. Pears, apples, and other fruits are reduced to a paste, which is then pressed into cakes and gently dried. When required for use it is only necessary to pour four times their weight of boiling water over them, and allow them to soak for twenty minutes, and then add sugar to suit the taste. The fine flavor of the fruit is said to be retained to perfection. The cost of the prepared product is said to be but little greater than that of the original fruit.

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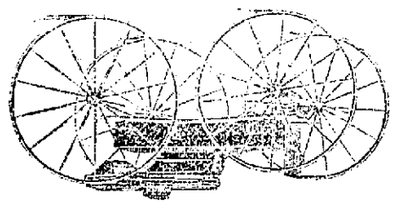

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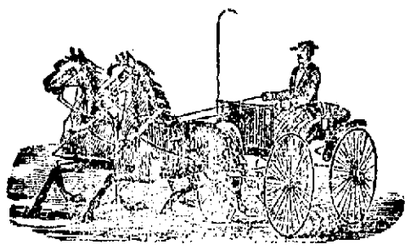

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The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that a... single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses, has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world, I am sure of that. Yours, &c.,

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24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

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Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

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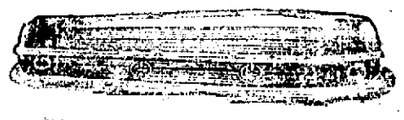

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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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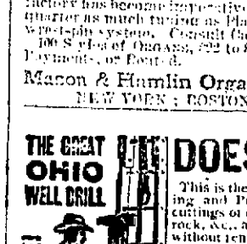

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The Valley of Palm.

Years toiled I 'mong the reapers and worn laborers,
Marning, ah, little indeed more than life's sustenance,
Hoping far off to behold palms of peace and promise
Rising cool above the hot fields and grain tawny.

Long slept I at night o'er the horses' heads, in the sweet hay,
Hopefully hearing the keen, chirruping call of the cricket,
The wood-worm steadily gnawing above in the heavy rafters,
Dreaming glad dreams of when toil, and pain, and life's hardships
Should bring to my tired limbs rest in the shadow of full success.

But the years went by, and gleaner staid I still in the harvest,
Nearing the far-out field where the reapers thickest are,
Stooping in the dim light above the stubble there gleaning,
Then I looked far off for the palms, afar for the fragrant coolness,
And behold a great green valley filled with low mounds grassy.

Then I heard a reaper saying, old, and toiling slowly:
"I long to lie there at rest, the rest supreme which He giveth.
To those who fail not, nor falter, there is given bliss greater and purer—
To walk where the palms are coolest, and drink the cup full of His mercy."

Then down the ripe grain passed a wind singing and fragrant,
And for a step unseen parted the ripening wheat blades,
And every worn, tired reaper that patiently reaped in the silence,
Knew to his close, soul-near, walked beside us the Master.

—S. M. O Mally, in Southern Bivouac.

A LUCKY GIRL.

"I never saw such a lucky girl in my life as you, Kitty Price," said Mrs. Hughes Mortimer. "Only to think, you have been in New York only a month, and Mr. Carisford has asked you to marry him?"

Mrs. Hughes Mortimer lived in a stately brown-stone house on a fashionable square, Kitty Price, her sister's child from the country, sat in the deep bay-window, half-hidden by maroon velvet curtains and draperies of embroidered lace.

Kitty was very pretty. Her complexion had not yet been injured by late hours, midnight suppers, and "the german." There were many in society more brilliant and beautiful than was she, but, in spite of all this, Mr. Carisford, the rich banker, had fallen in love with Kitty Price.

Mrs. Hughes Mortimer was delighted with this social success.

"Kitty, you're a darling," said she. "I haven't been so delighted since Mr. Hughes Mortimer gave me my solitaire diamonds. How angry Angeline Elford will be!—and those Brookes girls who have been angling for Carisford so transparently all the season! I shouldn't wonder, dear, if you had a quantity of wedding presents. There are some very fine old room jewels in the Carisford family, I'm told, and ——"

"Stop, stop, Aunt Olivia!" Kitty colored deeply, and twisted the stem of mignonette that she held in restless about her fingers. "I told you that Mr. Carisford had asked me to marry him

"Well!" The matron turned her handsome, light-blue eyes inquiringly to Kitty's tell-tale face.

"But I didn't tell you that I refused him," added the culprit.

"Refused him! Katharine Price! Are you joking?"

"Never was more serious in my life, Aunt Olivia," protested Kitty, standing bravely to her colors.

"Refused Mr. Carisford! Refused the best match in town!" cried out Mrs. Hughes Mortimer.

"You wouldn't have me accept him if I didn't love him?"

"Love!" secretarially repeated Mrs. Hughes Mortimer. "My dear, your mamma has brought you up with most visionary views of life. 'Love' is an extremely improper expression. And, believe me, you'll soon learn to esteem any worthy gentleman who —"

"That's just hopping over sanity," saucily interrupted Kitty. "If you'd only consult a dictionary sometimes, you'd save yourself a deal of trouble. The reason I refused Mr. Carisford is that I accepted his nephew, Frank Ely!"

"Kitty!"

"Is there anything so remarkable in my preferring one of my own age to a man old enough to be my father?"

"Mr. Carisford is 40."

"And that's twenty years too much to suit me. Aunt Olivia, I know this will be a sad blow to your system of social philosophy, but I can't help it. I love Frank, and I would not marry Mr. Carisford if there wasn't another man in all the world. So there!"

"In that case," said Mrs. Hughes Mortimer, grimly, "I shall send you back to your mother to-morrow. I cannot for an instant countenance any of this sort of thing. The idea of your marrying a slip of a bank clerk, without a penny, when you have the alternative of becoming Cleveland Carisford's wife!"

"Don't be vexed, aunty," pleaded Kitty, putting up her red mouth for a kiss. "I can't be false to my own ideal of womanhood. I can't give my hand to Mr. Carisford when my heart is Frank Ely's already."

Great was the astonishment of Kitty's parents on learning that their daughter had refused a match so desirable in every respect.

"The girl must be crazy," said Papa Price, who had seven younger daughters to dispose of.

"Mad! Infatuated!" echoed Mamma Price. "But we must write to her. She shall not come here to put the same sort of nonsense in her sisters' heads".

So while Aunt Olivia was writing to her sister that Kitty must go home at once, Mrs. Price was writing counter orders that Kitty must on no account be allowed to return until she had "learned to behave herself."

To this state of affairs Kitty very soon reconciled herself.

"Very well, Aunt Olivia," said she, calmly. "You will not have me. Mamma declines to receive me back at home. Does it ever occur to you what is to become of me?"

"My pet," coaxed Aunt Olivia, "all will be well if you will but consent to become Cleveland Carisford's wife."

"Never!" said Kitty, resolutely.

"Then you will have to shift for yourself the best way you can," said Mrs. Hughes Mortimer.

It is but justice to the latter lady to admit that she did not mean all that her words implied.

Kitty, however, took it all in earnest. So, that very evening, she went around to a little ivy-draped church in the neighborhood and married Frank Ely.

"My own dearest!" he murmured. "God grant that I may prove faithful to your trust."

When they returned arm-in-arm from the church a crowd in Broadway obstructed their passage.

"Oh, Frank!" cried Kitty, turning pale, "something has happened."

"Pair o' runaway horses. Old cove pitched out and killed," said one of the street Arabs.

"Stay here by this drug store an instant, Kitty," said Frank, "until I go and see what the trouble is."

But he had selected an unfortunate vantage point for the pale and trembling little bride. It was Cleveland Carisford, convulsed in the last agony of death.

Frank Ely joined his young wife, with a troubled face.

"I would have given much to spare you this sight, dearest," he said.

"Your uncle, Frank?" she gasped.

"My uncle! I always disliked some evil result from his unlucky purchase of that spavined mare, but it is too late for idle regret."

So Cleveland Carisford's name was wiped off the list of the living.

"Singular state of affairs, this," said old Mr. Lyon, the lawyer. "Carisford has just business on his will and was going to execute another this very Wednesday. And in spite of his deadly quarrel with Frank Ely's father and mother, the young fellow becomes, through Carisford's neglect, the possessor to all his property. I don't see how a man can be so careless."

"I don't see how a man can be so heartless as old Carisford was," said his interlocutor, drily. "However, things are all even at last!"

So Frank Ely was rich, and innocent Kitty Price had married a great fortune after all. Aunt Hughes Mortimer gave her a great reception, and her father and mother wrote melting letters from the old homestead, hoping in honeyed phrase that "dear Kitty could make it convenient to receive the whole family shortly on a visit."

"It's strange, isn't it, how circumstances alter cases?" said Kitty, laughing.

Great Men's Widows.

The survival of Mrs. Hendricks suggests the fact that nearly all the prominent actors in the late war, whether soldiers or statesmen, have died before their wives. Mr. Hendricks was one of the members of the Senate from 1863 to 1869. His two great Democratic competers during the latter part of his term, Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, are both living, and so are their wives. Mr. Lincoln's wife lived twelve or fifteen years after his assassination death in April 1865 and died at her old home in Springfield, Ill. the more unfortunate, perhaps, for being so long a widow. The wife of Mr. Lincoln's great Democratic opponent in Illinois, and competitor for the Presidency in 1860, Stephen A. Douglas, is living with her second husband. Mr. Douglas died at the beginning of the war. The wife of John C. Breckinridge, another candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and who was a leading General in the Confederate army, is still living at the old family home in Lexington, Ky. General Breckinridge himself died twelve years ago. Generals McClellan and Grant, the first and last commanders of the Army of the Potomac, have but recently died, both leaving widows. General Lee's wife, though a confirmed invalid during the entire war, survived her husband a short time. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is still living. So are Mrs. General Thomas and Mrs. General Custer. Mrs. Andrew Johnson was confined to her bed during most of the time her husband was President, and was for several years after; but she was the last to die. The tragic story of Garfield, who was a leader in the House of Representatives during the war, is still fresh in the mind of everybody. His widow is a comparatively young woman and lives in Ohio. Generals Sherman and Hancock married before the war, and their wives are still with them. General Sheridan was the last of the war heroes to marry. He looks to be 60 and is not far from that, but his wife is both a young and beautiful woman. Jefferson Davis is still living, but his wife is far more robust than he. Of all the great men of the war that I now call to mind, General Beauregard is the only one who has survived his wife. He has been a widower for several years, but yet wears mourning out of respect to her memory. —*New York World.*

India's Iconoclast.

A curious destroyer of human works in India, according to Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, is the peepal tree. This is a kind of fig, which multiplies beyond the power of man to destroy, its little seeds being sown broadcast over the land in the droppings of the birds and bats which feast on its fruit. The peepal rises everywhere, and its effect is the disintegration of rocks and buildings, the danger being so great that the keepers of large structures are constantly on watch during fig time for bird-droppings. As an illustration of what the tree may do and of its wonderful vitality, it is stated that on the summit of the northern minaret of the great mosque of Bareilly, 150 feet high, a peepal flourishes grandly beyond reach, and its ever-active roots are gradually breaking up the cupola of the minaret.

The Judas tree is the great life destroyer of the vegetable world. Long before the leaves appear upon the branches the gorgeous blossoms ornament them, and they look like scarlet sunbeams caught upon the boughs. The brilliant beauty of the crimson flowers attracts thousands of tiny insects, and the wild bees seek to draw honey from their exquisitely shaped cups. But every insect, bee or butterfly that ventures to rest upon the edge of its blossoms is overcome by a fatal, curious sort of opiate or sleeping draught which the flower juice contains, and drops dead on the ground beneath.

Bishop Warren, of Colorado, may be considered a very effective preacher. One of his recent sermons moved Jacob Haish to subscribe $50,000 to the Denver University, the Methodist college of Colorado.

THE ILLS OF FARM LIFE.

How They Could Be Relieved by Timely Recreation.

In an article on "Rural Recreations," in the magazine *Outing*, Mr. J. R. Dodge makes some telling points against the neglect of farmers to allow themselves and families suitable recreation to compensate the common wear and tear of rural life. The writer says:

There is hardship as well as privilege, drudgery as well as elevating labor. There is exposure to Summer's storm and Winter's cold; tramping in the mud of seed-time; toiling early and late to secure the harvest. The haymaking day has as many hours as that of the street-car driver. In northern districts the best part of the Summer is spent in making hay, and the Winter in feeding it, with little results in milk and meat. When ten pounds of milk make one of cheese, that sells for 7 cents, the exercise of lifting a mortgage is not a reassuring recreation. When a purchaser of Dakota railroad lands is offered but 60 cents per bushel for wheat at the station elevator, he sees no elevating prospects of meeting his deferred payments. Nor does the Eastern farmer find either poetry or profit in "picking rocks," or making stone wall. There is many an investment in rural improvement that promises but insignificant dividends in cash.

It is not strange, then, that we see farmers worn with weary labors, bent with rheumatism, wearing in their faces deep lines of care, and showing the need of recuperative influences. It has been said, upon an assumed foundation of statistics, that the proportion of the insane from the country is greater than from the city. If true, as it should not be, what can be the cause? The farm-worker who performs most of his labor by the muscles, with minimum use of the brain, unrelieved by sociality or sentiment, uses only one set of faculties, while the better side of his nature rusts with disuse. The isolation of the country thus becomes a greater solitude; with cares, apprehensions, and sometimes forebodings of pecuniary dependence, solitude deepens into melancholy, and insanity sometimes follows.

The mistress of the farm-house is often a greater drudge than the farmer. The routine of daily duty is more uniform and exacting; the confinement is more circumscribed, and naturally becomes more irksome. She is too often housekeeper, nurse, cook, governess, chambermaid, seamstress, dairy-woman, as well as the farmer's wife. Such a substitute for maid-of-all-work should be made of iron. The farmer is accustomed to hard work himself, though it is relieved by the ameliorations of pure air and free locomotion, and he fails to see the slavery to which his wife is doomed because his mother was just such a slave. His ideas come by inheritance, and are fortified by personal experience. He might relieve her by relegating the dairy to the factory, by labor-saving appliances, by hiring more help, sometimes by doing a little of this domestic drudgery himself; but he doesn't think of it, and, perhaps, don't like to have one jog his memory. Under these evils and hardships, saying nothing of trials of disposition and tribulations, is it a wonder that the farmer's wife is sometimes compelled to exchange her home of hardship for a hospital of mind diseases? These may be extreme cases, but they occur, and, were it not for wholesome influences of the country, would come to light with greater frequency.

The ills of isolation and the heavy weight of care are not the only causes of physical and mental strain and collapse in the experience of country life. There are avoidable unsanitary surroundings utterly out of keeping with the purity and healthfulness of natural rural conditions. The barn-yard may be too near the well; cesspools and surface drainage may aid the pollution by percolation; decaying vegetation in the cellar may fill the house with poisonous gases. The resisting power of high health may long withstand influences so injurious, until, some Summer, dysentery or typhoid fever may select for a victim the flower of the family, or carry off the hard-working mother, the guardian angel of the household.

In view of such facts, which have excited much attention without exerting a sufficient influence, the need of respite from strain of monotonous toil upon the farm must be apparent. Some form of vacation, short though it must be in Summer, is evidently necessary. Some temporary change, frequent yet radical, of the tone and tenor of ordinary routine, is essential to the highest results of the work and the highest health and happiness of the worker.

CRAZES.

Crazes are epidemic, like influenza, measles, the mumps, cholera and other human scourges that come, nobody knows where from, run their course and go, nobody knows whither. The very latest craze (if there is a later one we have not heard of it) is the "toboggan craze," which began to be epidemic at the time of the Montreal carnival, when all the gay world within the reach of that city or Saratoga was suddenly infected, and men and women and children donned red caps, red hunting skirts or tunics, red leggins with trimmings of Indian toggery, and took to sliding down hill with all their might on flat boards, ignoring sleighs, sleds and skip-jacks, all of which became antiquated in a moment. The toboggan craze will be limited by climate, cold and the formation of ice-track slides, unless, as we confidently expect, some genius should invent a mode of sliding down hill on rollers, when the roller toboggan will share in popularity with the skating rink. Rollers, or parlor skates, have been used in France from time immemorial. How they became popularized and converted into a popular mania in this country in a few months is one of the marvels of epidemic crazes. The word "rink" is modern, having found its way into Webster's supplement half a dozen years ago, as a covered hall into which water was let and frozen for skating purposes, and also as a floored arena for roller-skating. From being a pastime for little girls on sidewalks, it has suddenly flamed into a universal pastime. Whole communities are infected and rink rival churches in numbers and attendance. Divines, and even legislators stand aghast at the suddenness, violence and universality of this new epidemic. It is only another evidence of the predisposition of humanity to crazes.

In the way of amusement, for a time everything ran to croquet, now lawn tennis is in the ascendant. The bicycle had its turn, and it is yet a problem whether it will subside into one of the world's recognized modes of locomotion or whether it will die out and be succeeded by some other temporary celebrity. No man is perfectly sane. If one is not naturally cranky in streaks, he is at least liable to fits of crankiness. The wisest of men do some things in the course of their lives that show them to be temporarily "off their base," and makes their friends wonder if they are not getting ready for the lunatic asylum. Every man counts certain doings of his among his "mistakes in life," when he followed impulses that, in the light of subsequent reflection, seemed unaccountable, perhaps irresistible.

Sympathetic crazes are far more common than individual. Men are gregarious like sheep. If one goes over a wall the whole flock follows, if it is to plunge into a ditch on the other side. An army is routed if you can only start a panic in the ranks. Law and order are overturned in the crowded city if you excite and spread the mobocratic fever on a stirring question. Under the influence of sympathetic fear strong men act like children. There are crazes of every variety in style, social, civil, political, religious crazes in fashion, crazes in amusement, business crazes, money crazes, and each has its crowd of followers and fanatics. Like the inmates of a madhouse, each ignores his own malady and wonders at the craziness of his neighbor.

At the beginning of the last century the gigantic speculation known as the Southsea bubble crazed all England. Shares went up in a few weeks from £100 to £1,000. It lasted only one season, from April to September, 1820, but thousands of families were reduced to beggary and the directors punished. Small consolation to the multitudes who had been ruined by the infamous frauds. Another stupendous swindle of the same era was George Law's Mississippi scheme. The shares of the company were sold for a while at sixty times their original value. Inevitable collapse and ruin followed, and the originator, once regarded as the prince of financiers, died in poverty and disgrace a few years later.

The spread of the stock-gambling craze is one of the most notable of our later insanities, due to two causes, mainly, the innate love of hazard and its games on the one hand, and a covetous desire to be rich on the other. The spread of this craze is as unaccountable as that of tobogganism or the roller rink. Gambling is forbidden by law, lotteries are interdicted, but the little agencies, rills to Wall street, established all through the country, enable newcomers and children, clerks and servants, to invest their earnings and very soon their stealings, in gambling ventures in stocks, till the whole community is infested by the mania for sudden wealth.

The spread of this infection during the last few years among bank cashiers, presidents, and holders of trust funds, and the corresponding fraud and rascality are at once astonishing and alarming. Every now and then whole communities are beggared by the collapse of a trust fund bank, and a worse feature than the loss of the money is the wreck of confidence in man above all the shock to all outward professions of honesty and religion. The highwayman is a dreaded outlaw who takes what you happen to have about you at the moment; the burglar is a vulgar thief, who raids your premises and takes what he can lay his hands on in a hasty visit; the banker, perhaps an Archbishop, a church elder, a Sunday-school superintendent, kindly takes charge of your all. You trust him as you would the angel Gabriel, and in a trice he "scoops" it all, and beggars you as no chance burglar or highwayman would think of doing. The detected burglar or highwayman goes to State prison under heavy sentence; the respectable swindler or defaulter for a light period, or he escapes altogether, except now and then when a Fish or Ward commits enormities that compel prompt punishment. Swift and sure justice on offenders in high places can alone check the tendency to the disposition to appropriate the hard earnings of others, and return to society the confidence lost through the swindling operations of trusted men in public and private life.—*Albany Journal.*

The Pretty Teacher.

A blushing and pretty young teacher called at Superintendent Jasper's office, Wednesday and, after being reassured by the Superintendent's pleasant greeting, inquired: "Will the Board of Education give the primary teachers who have taught seven years and over the extra allowance this year?"

"It will," replied Mr. Jasper: "those who have taught seven years will get $66 as a Christmas gift about Dec. 20."

"I am a primary teacher," said the young woman, hesitating and coloring more deeply. "I have taught seven years, but——"

"Then you will be entitled to the allowance."

"But," she continued, "George wanted me to——Suppose I should resign this month."

"I fear that you would lose your Christmas-gift then."

"How if I should stay until Dec. 20. There is so much to be done, and George don't want to wait until Christmas-day."

"The resolution of the board gives the money to those who have served seven years up to Dec. 31. I am afraid that George will have to wait," said Mr. Jasper, smiling.

"I suppose he will, then," she continued. "I told him that I thought he would."

As she left the building a young man who was waiting impatiently outside joined her. "It's just as I told you, George. You will have to wait," she said to him as they walked away.—*New York Tribune.*

Medical establishments for the cure of excessive corpulency have become quite common in Germany. Bismarck recently underwent a course of treatment at one of them.

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

Its Center Is Gradually Shifting from England to the United States.

Herr von Neumann-Spallart undertook recently, in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin to prove that the center of gravity of the world's commerce is gradually shifting from England through Germany to the United States. The statistics quoted by him in proof of his theory would seem to bear out the conclusions he has reached. He shows that while in 1868 the share of Great Britain in the world's commerce was 24 per cent., it had fallen in 1882 to 19.5 per cent, "and that of the total foreign commerce of Great Britain and the continent in 1868, Great Britain is credited with 34.5 per cent, and in 1882 only 29. In 1868 Great Britain produced 53.6 per cent of the coal mined in the world; in 1883 only 40.7 per cent. In 1868 British productions of pig iron amounted to 44.1 per cent of the total, while it was but 39.1 per cent. in 1883. Taking next the article of cotton, we find that from 1856 to 1860 England consumed 60.3 per cent of all raw cotton manufactured abroad, and the continent of Europe 39.7 per cent, but that in 1883 the cotton trade of Great Britain fell off to 52.3 per cent, while that of the continent had risen to 47.7 per cent. The total decline in British manufactures he estimates at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for the past seven years."

He holds that the statistics cited by him indicate that the center of gravity of the world's commerce is slowly drifting from Great Britain toward Germany, and that it will ultimately rest in the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Goschen, the English authority, contends that there has been no decline in the quantity of goods manufactured in Great Britain, but that, in point of fact, there has been a very large increase; that the apparent decline has been in the total values because of the lower prices manufacturers have been getting for their commodities and they have sought to compensate for small profits by increased production. But Herr Neumann is probably right when he says the center of gravity of the world's commerce will ultimately be fixed in the United States, at least so far as the two greatest of all industries, those of cotton and iron, are concerned. The intimate connection between the industries of Great Britain and those of the United States was never better stated than by the late Earl Beaconsfield, who, in a speech just before his fall from office of the stagnation of trade at that time in England, said that business would not revive until there was a revival of industries in the United States. It is idle for some persons to ape, parrot-like, what to which England is indebted to the United States. England is more a workshop. She does not raise enough of breadstuffs and provisions to feed her swarming population. Her best harvest is a good one short of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to meet by three-fifths the deficiency in the home production. She needs also from foreign countries an enormous supply of other provisions. If an embargo were placed on the export of breadstuffs and provisions in the United States, in such years as scarcely an Englishman would die from 1877 to 1881, the prices of commodities would rise very considerably on that country. Stop the export of raw cotton to England from the United States and the output of yarn and piece goods, of the annual value of $600,000,000, would be nearly brought to a standstill, as it was during our civil war, until new cotton fields were opened in Egypt and India. At that time all Lancashire was clamoring for bread.

Lord Beaconsfield was, therefore, right in saying that the prosperity of England was largely dependent on the prosperity and well-being of the United States. But England can not hope to control indefinitely the products of iron and cotton. With respect to this she is destined, sooner or later, to find a formidable rival in the United States, and principally in the Southern section of it, where harbors and railroads are even now being established in the midst of all the raw materials that enter into the production of iron and steel, and where cotton-mills are being planted in the midst of the cotton fields. It will take a long period to transfer from one nation to another industries long established among a people who have obtained command of the world's markets, but that time must inevitably arrive. As in England, our staple industries are inevitably destined to be those of iron and cotton. As in England, our prosperity is built upon these two bases—the iron that enters into all industries, and the cotton that clothes the world. But with us there are other factors that are to be taken into account. England has to spend large sums annually in buying breadstuffs and provisions to meet the needs of her industrial population. We can not only feed all our people from the products of our soil, but we can also supply from our surplus a heavy British or continental demand. This, conjoined to the fact that with the raw materials of iron and cotton goods in abundance close to the place of manufacture, gives us a double advantage, and justifies the prediction of Herr Neumann that, in the shifting of the center of gravity of the world's commerce, which he alleges is now slowly going on, the United States will attract a large if not a controlling share of the great staple industries upon which the wealth and prosperity of a people are founded.—*Baltimore Daily Sun.*

The general principles of a lock found among the ruins of the great temple at Karnack, and which was in use more than forty centuries ago, has served for the foundation for most of the inventions of recent times. The locksmiths of China, we are told, had, centuries before the birth of Christ, perfected a lock out of which a sharp bamboo thorn would dart and strike the hand of any one wrongfully tampering with it. The end of this bamboo thorn was steeped in a poisonous decoction, and should the luckless thief escape death he would be marked for life. But this story is hardly entitled to full belief, for the reason, as the Chinese themselves claim, that as gunpowder was manufactured by them at the time a Celestial safe-blower could easily render the thorn lock harmless by the aid of a few grains of powder.

The 10-year-old Emperor of China is clamorous for a wife.

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PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

It is Promised a More Popular Season This Winter Than Ever.

This winter the interesting game of progressive euchre promises to be more popular than ever, and hundreds of parties are organizing to play in many parts of the country. Its fascination is independent of that which, to some persons, belongs to ordinary euchre, and consists in the briskness and range of the competition, as well as in the merriment and physical activity which it invariably provokes. In order to give a just idea of the game let us describe a particular instance in which it was played with success, not because this instance is in any respect remarkable, but because being a fair average one, it will represent many others. The host or hostess, then, standing in the drawing-room in the presence of, say twelve, sixteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen who have been invited for the evening, holds in one hand a number of pieces of pasteboard to be drawn successively by the ladies, and in the other hand a similar number to be drawn by the gentlemen. Suppose the number of players is sixteen, or four at each one of the four small tables, which have been placed diagonally across the room, and on each of which has been laid a card representing one of four geometrical figures, say a square, a circle, a parallelogram, or an octagon. Each of these cards has two duplicates, which, after being cut in two, are held for distribution in the hands of the host or hostess. The ladies proceed to select each a piece from eight pieces held out to them. The gentlemen select in like manner from another eight held out to them, and the fun begins by their attempting to match the pieces so selected. A gentleman, for instance, who has drawn half a square, goes around to find the lady who has drawn a similar pattern, and who, when found, becomes his partner at that particular table on which lies a square. In like manner, two other players are selected for the same table, making the usual euchre party of four. The table on which lies a circle sits as its sitters in a similar way, as do also the tables on which are lying respectively the parallelogram and the octagon. The table nearest the front door is said to be at the head of the room, and the corresponding one at the other end of the room is said to be at the foot. The players being thus seated four at a table, one of those at the head table strikes a bell, and the game begins. Everybody plays as fast as she or he can, and the excitement is great until the sound of the bell announces that a couple at the head table have finished their game. Immediately all the other players stop playing, and the winners at each table change places and take the table next above them, the ultimate object being to get at the head table. The losing couple at the head table go down to the foot, and at every table the partners change, so that your partner in the previous round becomes your enemy in the round now beginning.

The delightful haste and confusion caused by this sudden change and energetic effort to advance are accompanied by much laughter, and the spirit of competition is soon in full swing. The couple at the head who have won a game take from a small box containing wafers in the shape of red stars, one of the stars and stick it to their card to indicate the fact of their triumph. The more stars any player has on his card the more success he has won. But the couple who lose at the lowest table of all are compelled to indicate their disgrace by affixing to their card half of a little red paper seal like that adjoining signatures in legal documents. The more of these wafers or seals any couple has the greater is their ill-repute.

The game continues in this way until the time previously chosen by the host or hostess has expired. This time is usually two hours or two hours and a half, when the final reckoning is taken and the prizes awarded. To the lady and gentleman who have won the most points a prize apiece is awarded, and this may be of any description or cost, although good taste seems to dictate that its pecuniary value be not large. To the lady and gentleman, on the other hand, who have lost the most while sitting at the lowest table, and on whose card therefore, is the greatest number of half-seals, a mock prize apiece is awarded, consisting, say, of a cheap doll fantastically dressed, or other ludicrous exponent of unsuccessful effort. The presentation of these prizes is often accompanied by humorous speeches, in which the real or affected merits of the successful or unsuccessful players are dilated upon in serio-comic fashion; and when the persons selected to make the speeches of presentation is apt for the task, the merriment often becomes hilarious. Supper is then served, and dancing may follow, or the game may be renewed. Most young people, however, prefer to close the evening with some fresh sport.

To any person who has never played progressive euchre, the pitch of excitement to which even our grandmother and grandfathers often succeed in elevating themselves would be almost past belief, but everybody at all familiar with this festive game knows that the physical activity and the buoyancy of spirit created by its requirements are unequaled even by blind-man's-bluff. The intellectual conditions under which progressive euchre attains its happiest consummation are of a high order also. Euchre, like checkers, is an intellectual game if played in the right way. It is a mistake to suppose that whist or chess has a monopoly of the intellectual element. There is as much difference in the methods of players of ordinary euchre as in those of the players of ordinary checkers; and when, to the usual conditions, those active and jovial ones of progressive euchre are added, the pleasure is immense. — *Harper's Bazaar.*

Speaking of Sherman's position as vice president it is a curious coincidence that at the last inauguration he was the second to take President Cleveland's hand. President Arthur shook it first, just as he turned about and after finishing his inaugural and the next man to step up was Sherman, of Ohio. Had there been a vice president he would naturally have come behind Arthur. But there was none, and Senator Sherman happened to be the man to take his place.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Emperor William's First Love.

The second volume of Mr. Treitschke's "German History," which has just appeared, contains an interesting episode in the life of William I.

The most beautiful and accomplished of all the young ladies of Frederick William III's court was the Princess Radziwill. Prince William was passionately in love with her, and, although it might have been adjudged a splendid match had the parties been born in a cabin, objections were raised against it by the royal family on account of inequality of birth.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Radziwills was one of the oldest and wealthiest of the noble families of Prussia, and that in the days of Frederick the Great a Hohenzollern had married a Radziwill, the law in relation to royal marriages had undergone a change since his time, it having become the rule that only the daughters of reigning houses and those of former sovereigns should be considered equal-born with the sons of emperors and kings. For five long years every effort was made by the relatives of both sides to meet the objections raised against Prince William's happiness. At the request of Prince Radziwill, the celebrated attorney Fichhorn wrote a legal opinion in which the equality of birth was made plain, but his opinion was opposed by many eminent legal authorities on the other side.

The proposition was considered that Prince August of Prussia might adopt the Princess Radziwill as his daughter, but five of the ministers replied that it was their duty to declare that such adoption did not change the blood.

In the meantime, Frederick William III.'s third son, Prince Karl, had married a princess of Wiemar, and the grand ducal court of Saxony now made it known that if Prince William persisted in his intention the children of Prince Karl would insist upon their prerogative of royal succession. Affairs were assuming a serious aspect for the royal lovers, since a dispute in the succession might involve the permanency of the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the urgent and repeated entreaties of his counselors, Frederick William III. reluctantly consented to use his kingly authority in the matter. This was in 1826, when the present emperor was about 29 years of age. In a letter filled with fatherly and tender sentiment the king represented to his son that inasmuch as every reasonable effort had been made, and made in vain, it become his painful duty to ask him to sacrifice his noble sentiment of regard for the young princess to the interests of the royal house of Hohenzollern.

Upon the receipt of this letter Prince William was profoundly affected, but, as a dutiful son, when he had sufficiently recovered from the shock, he informed his father that he was ready to comply with his request.

Conditions of Success in Life.

In a recent address before the Georgia State Medical Association, Dr. Searcy stated that the physiological conditions of success in life depend mainly upon a vigorous, healthy action of the brain and nervous system. It follows, therefore, that the structural integrity and functional capacity of the brain are matters of the deepest importance, and their preservation and improvement are of vital moment. The youth or believes that much would be accomplished, could we discover the ways in which the brain capacity is increased and lowered. The problem is a most delicate one, for up to a certain point the receptivity of the brain is directly proportional to the strain already brought to bear upon its capacities. An even balance between the brain functions is an essential element. The superior man must have the ability, not only to comprehend, but, in an equal degree, to discriminate; he must be able to select for a purpose. Besides the ability to learn, a man, to be successful, needs the power to verify his learning, to deduce his own conclusions, and to execute his purposes with persistence.

A simply erudite man is not necessarily successful. On the contrary, he is often the reverse, a perfect failure, for lack of the saving virtue of common sense. The capacity to receive is of small value unless it be coupled with an ability to adjust, arrange, and impart. It frequently happens that a man who is simply a scholar and nothing else is at an absolute disadvantage in the presence of an unlettered man who is blessed with an inherent excellence of capacity in the three departments of brain action. One need not be educated to possess this trait, though it is the addition of education to such natural gifts that brings distinction. It is not an exaggeration to say that many a man of eminence has had occasion to envy his humbler associates the possession of those so-called commoner merits which would have given his own attainments a greater availability. Nature apparently requires a certain amount of the concrete to maintain a mental equipose. The man who can learn, reason, and execute with equal facility possesses the elements of success, even though his qualities be of but an inferior order; while one who has any of these faculties abnormally developed at the expense of the others will always be crippled by the absence of the essential features of a successful life.—*Scientific American.*

Japan Ladies.

The ladies of Japan show not less readiness to adopt Western ideas and usages than the Japanese of the other sex. The belles of Zedo order dresses from Paris; and the progress of imitation has gone so far as to make a knowledge of the fashionable dresses of Europe an indispensable feature in the education of every Japanese lady who respects herself. A riding school is about to be opened in Yokohama exclusively for the use of native ladies, and it promises to be largely patronized. The Japanese Government is about to take a step which will have the effect of bringing the more solid branches of Western education within reach of the female subjects of the Mikado. A number of young women are about to be sent to Europe to receive a thorough training in the essential branches of female education as it is understood there, with a view to their subsequent employment as teachers in their own country when qualified.

[Continued from 1st page.]

dora box, and would lead to what had, not inappropriately, been termed a condition of "organized hell" between the states and the general government. He prophesied that under its baneful influence he would see the people of the north and south again frenzied with excitement.

FEB. 10.—A memorial was presented in the senate to-day by Mr. Plumb, being a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Kansas, praying that congress may provide for right of way for railroads through Indian territory. Referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Maxey was agreed to, directing the committee on the judiciary to report what legislation is necessary in order to subject property removed into Indian territory to attachment or to levy and forced sale. In offering the resolution Mr. Maxey explained that much property had been run over the lines into Indian Territory by debtors in Texas, Kansas, and Arkansas, thus defrauding their creditors. No civil process was in operation in that territory, and great frauds were the result.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution heretofore offered by M. Plumb, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the number and names of the special agents employed by his department for the purpose of detecting fraud in the entries of public lands, etc. Some amendment suggested by Mr. Cockrell extending the scope of the inquiry, having been made to the resolution, it was agreed to.

The credentials of re-election of Senator A. P. Gorman was presented by Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, and were read and filed. The senate then adjourned.

House.

FEB. 11.—In the House Mr. Adams, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on banking and currency, called up the bill to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations. The bill was passed—yeas 129, nays 129. Mr. Adams entered a motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, but, the morning hour having expired, final action was not taken.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Fitz John Porter bill.

FEB. 12.—The House considered private claims during the day, and at the evening session passed seventy-one pension bills and adjourned until to-morrow.

The house committee on labor agreed to report favorably Representative O'Neill's bill providing that no property shall be exempt from seizure and sale upon which an execution is made for the personal services due to any employe, laborer, or servant to an amount not exceeding $100. It is provided in the bill that the bill shall apply to the district of Columbia and the territories, and that all actions under the bill shall be commenced within six months after the service was rendered. A favorable report was also directed to be made on a bill to grant fifteen days' leave of absence annually to employes of the bureau of engraving and printing.

The military committee decided to-day to recommend the construction of a soldier's home west of the Rocky mountains, to cost $100,000.

FEB. 13.—In the House to-day, Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, submitted a report on the Hanback resolution relative to the Bell-Pan-Electric telephone controversy, and it was referred to the house calendar. The committee has received letters from the heads of the treasury and interior departments and the head of the department of justice. From these replies it appears that the sum of $55.80 has been spent for printing the opinions in the department of justice, and Solicitor General Goode has contracted for costs to be paid by the United States to the amount of $8,000, and for other fees not fixed at the date of the answer from the department of justice. These, and no other expenses, appear to have been incurred. The author of the resolution, Mr. Hanback, was called upon to suggest any further evidence, but had none to offer on the specific question put by the resolution referred to the committee by the house. The committee did not feel authorized to go beyond the question thus submitted.

Representative Hanback has in course of preparation a resolution which he will introduce in the house directing the committee to make a thorough investigation of all matters connected with the Pan Electric-Bell controversy. Mr. Hanback, in response to inquiries regarding his resolution, said: "I will aim to give the committee all the power necessary to get to the bottom of the affair."

FEB. 15.—Mr. Morrison's tariff bill was introduced in the house to-day. Mr. Morrison says the bill will effect an estimated reduction of $20,000,000 in the revenues from customs, based on the revenues of last year. The greatest reduction on any one article is in the case of sugar, where the new duty will result in a decrease of $10,000,000 in the receipts. The additions to the free lists will involve a loss of $5,500,000, and the reductions made by the bill on the other articles about $4,000,000. Added to the free list are lumber, timber, unmanufactured wood, lath, shingles, salt, hemp, jute, iron, sulphur, lead and copper ores, and coal. Besides these there are many articles of less consequence to the revenue, such as potatoes, hay, corn, bristles, beeswax, dyewoods, unmanufactured earths, undressed stone for building purposes, acorns, and dandelion.

The silver fight was renewed in the house committee on coinage, weights, and measures to-day. A bill entitled "An act to maintain the purity of silver and gold," was introduced as a substitute for all other bills on the silver question. It provides that as the faith of the United States is pledged to the restoration of silver on an equality with gold, the president be authorized to make treaties with foreign powers to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, etc., and appoint commissioners to conduct the negotiations. After a warm discussion the bill was defeated by a vote of 9 to 4.

Mr. Hemphill, in order to test the sense of the committee, and at the same time disclaiming sympathy with the object of the bill, moved to report favorably Representative Reagan's bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The motion was lost—yeas 4, nays 3.

Representative Bynum then moved to report adversely Representative Watt's bill to suspend until further legislative action so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, as provided for the coinage of standard silver dollars. The motion was lost—yeas 6, nays 6.

Representative James then moved to report adversely a bill introduced by Representative Bland this morning entitled, "A bill for the free coinage of silver and other purposes." It provides that holders of silver bullion shall be entitled to have it coined upon like terms with gold, and that silver dollars so coined shall be legal tender, etc. It also provides for the repeal of the act authorizing the purchase of silver bullion to be coined monthly into standard silver dollars. Mr James' motion was carried,—yeas 7, nays 5.

Representative James will make the majority report and Representative Bland the minority report recommending the passage of the bill.

FEB. 16.—Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across Staten Island sound and establishing the same as a postal road. House calendar.

Mr. Irion, of Louisiana, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Joseph Francis for his life-long services to humanity in the construction of life-saving appliances. Placed on the private calendar.

Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the president to raise two regiments of volunteer cavalry in Mexico and Arizona to suppress Indian hostilities. Referred to committee of the whole.

J. M. Taylor, of Tennessee, reported adversely bills granting pensions to employes of the postal service who had been in the service for twenty years. Laid on the table.

In the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the various executive departments of the government to exhibit certain articles at the New Orleans exposition. Mr. Cannon moved to lay the bill on the table. Pending a yea and nay vote, the division standing 87 to 67 in favor of the motion, the morning hour expired.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; Feb., 78¼@78⅜c; March, 78⅓ 79c; May, 83⅜@84⅛c.
CORN—Higher; Feb., 37 37⅜c; Mch., 37⅛@37½c; May, 40⅜ 41⅛c.
OATS—Higher; Feb., 29¾@29¾c; March, 29¾ 29⅞c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower; Feb., $10.92½ 10.92½; March, $10.92½@10.92½; May, $11.12½@11.12½. Lard—Lower; Feb., $6.02½@6.02½; March, $6.05 6.05; May, $6.15@6.15.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Extra Choice Cattle	$5.40 @5.75
Good Shipping Steers	4.25 4.75
Medium steers	3.65@4.05

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.85 4.30 for light; $4.30 4.55 for heavy.
WOOL—Continued firm and active. Sales were readily effected at about the following range of prices:
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 24@27c; Medium, tub, 30@34c; Fine, unwashed, 17@23c; Medium, unwashed, 24 26c; Coarse, unwashed, 22@23c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 27@28c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 16@21c; Medium, unwashed, 20@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 March, 90@90⅝c; May, 93 93⅝c; June, 94@94⅛c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 55@55c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; February, 80½c; May, 78½c. CORN—Firm at 37½c for No. 2. OATS—Firm: No. 2 White, 29⅝c. RYE—Dull; 59c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $4.10@4.40. WHEAT—Firm at 80½c. CORN—Strong at 37c. OATS—Steady at 28½c. RYE—Dull at 56c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $11.25. Lard steady at $6.05. Bulk Meats $4.25@5.00. Bacon $6.15 6.35.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2, Red, Feb., 90@90c; March, 90 90⅝c; May, 93⅛@93½c.—CORN—Higher; 35 35½c Feb.; 38⅜ 39½c March. OATS—Higher; cash, 28½c. RYE—Quiet; 60c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $11.25. Lard $6.05.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western Lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and Feb., 88@88½c; March, 88⅝ 89c. CORN—Quiet; Feb., 47¼@47½c; March, 47⅝@47¾c. OATS—Western White, 38@39c; Mixed do., 36@37c.

Kaffir Corn.

About eight years ago the Georgia State Agricultural Department received from Egypt a collection of African seeds, which were distributed among Georgia farmers. Included in the lot were seeds of the Kaffir corn, so called because it is the principal food of the Kaffirs of South Africa. A little of this has been cultivated every year by Dr. J. H. Watkins, of Campbell County, who found it to be excellent for forage. This year he planted an acre of it on the poorest land he had, which would not have yielded three bushels of wheat. Without any fertilizer, however, the Kaffir corn yielded thirteen bushels. He had some of it ground into flour and made into bread. The flour was fine and had a rich, creamy color. It was made into biscuit, corn-bread, and cakes, and in each form it proved delicious. Except in color, it was impossible to distinguish it from the finest Ohio Valley flour. Specimens of the bread and cake distributed at the Department of Agriculture excited surprise by their excellence. The cultivation of Kaffir corn is likely to become large in Georgia.

There is an old sign-board hanging under the trees on the chief street in Bethlehem, Pa., weather-beaten and blistered, whereon is seen a square-shouldered horse, presenting to the spectator its gable end, before which mine host, attired in brown knickerbockers, is conversing with an old Indian in a red blanket, and another in a yellow blanket, while a traveler in a bag wig, galloping upon an excited steed, hails him with uplifted arm. Furthermore we are informed in good English print that this is the Moravian Sun Inn, Bethlehem, Pa., established in 1758.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from TORPID LIVER AND IMPURITIES OF THE STOMACH. It can be invariably cured if you will

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

Sick and Nervous Headaches

can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their simptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"Please send me a package of Simmons Liver Regulator. I have suffered for five years with the sick headache and find it is the only thing that will give me relief. I freely recommend it for sick headache." Yours etc.,
WARREN J. ALSTON,
Alkadlchia, Ark.

BILLIOUSNESS

MAY BE PROPERLY TERMED AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER AND CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY THE GRAND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY ORGANS.

Simmons Liver Regulator

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00 at druggist.

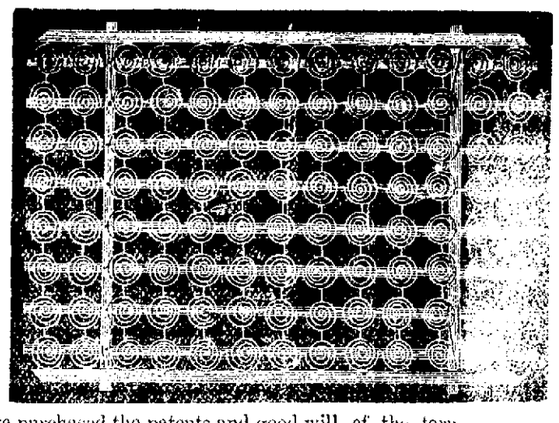
June 24-1yr

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Wm. B. MAYER,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the trade to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

Nov. 14-1yr

W. B. MAYER,
OFFICE AND SHOP, TREMONT St., Next to Canal, MASSILLON, OHIO

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Fine Lace Curtains

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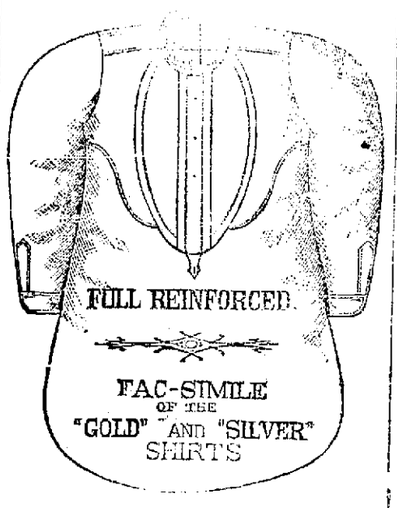
Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.



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GOLD AND SILVER

Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried

FOR SALE.

One kiln pottery, eighteen horse power engine, boiler of sufficient capacity to run engine and do all heating and drying, clay grinding machinery of sufficient capacity to run three kilns, all nearly new. About four acres of land. It is in a city of over twenty thousand inhabitants. The reason for selling is the death of the builder. Can give a bargain.
Address,
HAMMOND, BARKWORTH & COBB,
31-t5 Attorneys, Jackson, Michigan.

Destroy that Sign.

One may feel that he's getting old, but he naturally dislikes that anything about his appearance should advise others of the fact. Yet nothing does this so effectually as thin and falling hair. No woman wants to marry a man, and business firms hesitate to employ a man, who shows this fatal sign. Parker's Hair Balsam is worth to you, in this regard, more than its weight in diamonds. Use it, and have plentiful and glossy hair. Many have had every trace of grayness removed and bald spots covered by using a single bottle. 34-3t

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Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

Knapp & Dillon,

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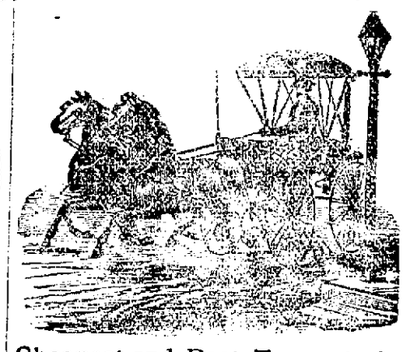

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Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies. Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,

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Building Material.

The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO

Massillon, Aug 18, 1884-9

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

of Personal Property.

Massillon Independent Printing Office.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I, the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Charles E. Taylor, deceased, will offer for sale at said printing office in the Opera block, situate in the city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886,

between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One steam engine and boiler, one Campbell No. 2 country press, one one-half medium Nonpareil job press, one one-fourth medium Aldine press, two hundred fonts of type, and all the appurtenances belonging to said office. Said office and belongings are appraised at $3,118.18.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HORACE C. BROWN,
Administrator of Chas. E. Taylor, Dec'd.
Massillon, O., February 10, 1886. 34-t3.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

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